

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

***China*****Vol I No 095****15 May 1984****PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****GENERAL**

RENMIN RIBAO on USSR-U.S. Disarmament Talks	[10 May]	A 1
Effect of 'New Technology' on Western Economy [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 9 Apr]		A 1
UN Meeting on Juvenile Crime Held in Beijing Forum Opens		A 3
Zou Yu Speaks on Crime		A 3
Diplomatic Appointments, Dismissals Announced		A 4

**UNITED STATES**

Reagan Stresses 'Compelling Priority' of MX	B 1
Wu Meets, Fetes U.S. UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick	B 1
Foreign Minister Meets Brigham Young Dance Group	B 2
Huang Hua Greets Hawaiian Surgeons Delegation	B 2
Beijing Mayor Welcomes Washington Counterpart	B 2
U.S. Experts Teach Dalian Managerial Course	B 3
Official Interviewed on Sino-U.S. Management Tie	B 3

**SOVIET UNION**

Report on Soviet View of Technological Revolution [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 23 Apr]	C 1
Soviet Aircraft Carrier Now Under Construction	C 3

**NORTHEAST ASIA**

TV Shows Hu Yaobang's 10 May DPRK Activities	D 1
U.S. Vice President Concludes Japan Visit	D 2
Weinberger Ends Defense Talks With Nakasone	D 2
Japan To Hold Meeting on Investment in Shanghai	D 3
Japanese Construction Minister Visits PRC Meets Li Peng	D 3
Hosts Beijing Banquet	D 3
PRC, Japanese Olympic Committee Officials Meet	D 4
Japanese Parliamentary Group Visits PRC Meets Wang Zhen	D 4
Hosts Return Banquet	D 4

**SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC**

RENMIN RIBAO on Vietnam, Heng Samrin Army [13 May]	E 1
ASEAN Condemns SRV Attacks on Kampuchean Camps	E 1
Deng Yingchao Meets Hong Kong CPPCC Members	E 2
Geng Biao Meets Hong Kong Air Catering Executive	E 2
Hong Kong-Owned Vessel Sinks in E. China Sea	E 2
Pope John Paul II Ends Asia, Pacific Tour	E 3
Shanghai-Made Ship Delivered to Singapore	E 3

## SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Vice President Bush Arrives in India	F 1
Indian Industry Delegation Visits PRC	F 1
Meets Zhang Jingfu	F 2
India, Soviet Union Finalize Arms Deal	F 2
Zhu Xuefan Meets Bangladesh Party Leader	F 3
Pakistani Goodwill Delegation Arrives in PRC	F 3
Bainqen Erdini Meets Nepalese Buddhist Group	F 3

## WESTERN EUROPE

PRC-UK Session on Hong Kong Ends, New Round Set	G 1
Li Peng Attends Consulate Opening in FRG	G 1
FRG Interior Minister Arrives in Beijing	G 1
FRG Firm Turns Over Hebei Coal Mine to PRC	G 1
Belgian Prime Minister Discusses PRC Relations	G 2

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Reportage of Ecuadoran President's PRC Visit	J 1
Attends Quito Fete	J 1
Arrives in Beijing	J 1
Talks With Li Xiannian	J 1
Trade Union Delegation Leaves Nicaragua for Home	J 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on Meeting of Sixth NPC	K 1
Zeng Tao on Hong Kong [AFP]	K 1
Presidium Holds 1st Meeting	K 1
Deputy Secretaries General Listed	K 2
Namelist of Executive Chairpersons	K 2
Presidium, Secretary General Namelist	K 2
Further on Preparatory Meeting	K 3
Peng Zhen Opens Session	K 4
Leaders Hear Zhao Report	K 4
Zhao on Economic Reform	K 4
On Resisting Cultural Contamination	K 5
Reiterates Open-Door Policy	K 6
On Diplomatic Achievements	K 7
On Nuclear Disarmament	K 8
On Peace Policy, Hegemonism	K 9
Sino-U.S.,-Soviet Relations	K 10
On Sino-Vietnamese Relations	K 11
On 5 Principles of Coexistence	K 11
Solidarity With Third World	K 12
Discusses Taiwan, Hong Kong	K 13
Deputies Welcome Zhao Report	K 14
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Hails NPC Opening [15 May]	K 16
Continuing Reportage on CPPCC National Committee	K 17
Deng Yingchao Speech	K 17
Hu Ziang Report	K 22
Li, Deng Yingchao Meet Members	K 25

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO on Repudiating Cultural Revolution	[10 May]	P 1
Guangdong Governor Sees Prospects for Investors [NANFANG RIBAO 10 May]		P 2
GUANGXI RIBAO Views Negating Cultural Revolution Further Report [GUANGXI RIBAO 14 May]	[9 May]	P 3
		P 6
Henan Criminals Punished for Railway Profiteering		P 8

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Intellectuals Policy Reviewed at Meeting	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Urges Dalai Lama to Return	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Inspects Gahdan Monastery Supports Monastery Renovation	Q 2
Xizang Holds Forum on Intellectuals Policy	Q 3

## NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui at Public Security Meeting	R 1
Shanxi's Li Ligong Speaks on Economic Reform [SHANXI RIBAO 18 Apr]	R 1
Shanxi Meeting Marks Taiyuan Liberation Day [SHANXI RIBAO 25 Apr]	R 5

## NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin: Yanbian Leader Presents Gifts From Hu	S 1
Liaoning Holds Family Planning Meeting 11-12 May	S 1
Liaoning Province Criminals Sent to Xinjiang	S 1
LIAONING RIBAO on Solving Reform Difficulties [25 Apr]	S 2
Jilin Commentary Urges Improvement of Party Style	S 2

## TAIWAN

Foreign Minister Warns of Heightened U.S.-PRC Ties [AFP]	V 1
Saudi Arabia to Increase Oil Exports to Taiwan	V 1

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CPPCC's Deng Yingchao Meets Hong Kong Reporters [TA KUNG PAO 14 May]	W 1
Hong Kong Question Said Not on CPPCC Agenda [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 12 May]	W 2
Further Report [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 12 May]	W 2
Bishop Queries Religious Freedom After 1997 [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 14 May]	W 3
Hong Kong Future Not Dependent on 'British Link' [HSIN WAN PAO 11 May]	W 4
3 to 5 Years Said Needed To Draw Up Basic Law [HSIN WAN PAO 13 May]	W 5
SUNDAY TIMES Editorial, UMELECO Tour Discussed	W 6

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR-U.S. DISARMAMENT TALKS

HK110938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 6

[*"Jottings"* by Jiao Ming: "The Key Is Sincerity"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States which have huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and the capability of launching a world war should both sit down to carry on talks and take the lead in doing one or two practical things for nuclear disarmament and for preventing military antagonism. Perhaps this is the unanimous demand and strong desire of all the peace-loving countries and people.

There are several mechanisms and various kinds of disarmament talks in which both the Soviet Union and the United States participate. Apart from the talks for restricting medium range nuclear weapons in Europe, the talks for restriction and reduction of strategic weapons, and the disarmament talks in Central Europe, now there is another European disarmament conference. The disarmament proposals and schemes are also raised one after another. Not to speak of the past, yet at the second round of talks of the European disarmament conference held on 8 May in Stockholm, the Soviet Union presented six proposals and the United States also made four proposals. However, the true realization of disarmament is yet a vague illusion.

As pointed out by James V. Gbeho, chairman of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, what is paradoxical about the current situation is the fact that there is no dearth of proposals or schemes to achieve progress in disarmament, nor is there lack of machinery or mechanism for the process. What is lacking is a change of will and attitude on the part of the main actors in the nuclear arms race. These remarks are precisely the summarization of the disarmament talks held so far. It is thus obvious that the key to the matter is their sincerity and not the proposals made by either the Soviet Union or the United States.

EFFECT OF 'NEW TECHNOLOGY' ON WESTERN ECONOMY

HK071109 Shanghai SHIJI JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Zhu Jianrong of the Shanghai International Problems Research Institute: "It Is Necessary To Judge the Western Economy by a New Yardstick"]

[Text] Whenever we judged the national power and economic strength of a country in the past, we usually made the judgment by the yardstick of gross national product (or gross domestic product), national income, and per capita gross national product. In the wake of the rise of the new technological revolution, however, the scientific and technological standard as well as the quantity and quality of the scientific research contingent of a country are playing a more important, or even decisive, role in the economic development.

From Quantity Expansion to Quality Augmentation

The per capita gross national produce of Japan is ranked 14th among the countries of the OECD. However, its scientific and technological standard ranks top in the world, and both the quantity and quality of its scientific research contingent exceed that of Western Europe and can match that of the United States. Though the per capita gross national product of various Western European countries by no means falls behind that of Japan, their research standard of various technological projects on which the new technological revolution focuses, the research, production, and marketing of sophisticated technological products have fallen behind that of the United States and Japan.

And they are worried that they could be reduced to "second class countries." Only when we have fully considered the factor of science and technology can we correctly estimate the economic strength of the industrially developed countries and the future change of balance in their strengths.

Now, it is necessary for us to study such a situation: Why is it that the economic growth rate of some countries that have a rather rapid development of new technology remains low? What is the significance of this phenomenon of "unconformity?"

The economic development of the industrially developed countries is proceeding in a direction different from that in the past: It has switched from the pursuit of quantity expansion to the pursuit of quality augmentation. In recent years, various European countries as well as the United States and Japan have seen stagnation in their steel production volume, as well as in shipbuilding and construction industries. A stagnation of such major industries has become a drag on the gross output value. But this has just shown that, in the new technological revolution, they no longer represent the main direction of economic development. Though both the output volume and output value of various traditional industries do not grow rapidly, the additional value of various products, including the products of traditional industries, has grown rapidly, and so has the trend to production automation, degree of usefulness to society, and diversification of value concept. Being judged by the present yardstick of output volume and output value, the general development trend of the industrially developed countries' economic growth rate will continue to stay low in future. However, in terms of quality (such as the improvement of serviceableness, the strengthening of information exchange, lesser quantity but more variety of products, and the increase of additional value of products), their economies will rapidly grow toward augmentation. If we fail to realize this point, we shall be unable to correctly understand the real influence of the new technological revolution.

#### Equipment Investment Upsurge Will Not Occur Again

How do we estimate the prospects of the industrially developed countries' economic development in the new industrial revolution? As of this moment, we have been judging the large-scale upsurge of equipment investment as one of the criteria for judging that these countries have an upsurge in their economic development. In the new technological revolution, however, a new situation has emerged: At present, the new industries, such as the thriving microelectronic industry, are knowledge-intensive ones which do not require large-scale equipment investment. The cheap electronic products have entered in large quantity into the traditional industries, such as iron and steel, and automobile assembling, and are producing results similar to that from large-scale equipment investment. The focal point of investment has been switched from investment in plant, machinery, and equipment to the scientific research and trial production of new products.

Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI, a Japanese newspaper, believes that the future prosperity of industry will depend on the degree of development of flexibility and serviceability rather than on large-scale equipment investment. Since we are still in the "transitional period" of becoming an "information society," the traditional industries and the traditional style of production will be retained in a relatively large proportion, and the situation of having ups and downs in the equipment investment amount will inevitably continue. After fully considering various new factors resulting from the new technological revolution, however, we think that in the future, there will no longer be any upsurge of worldwide, large-scale equipment investment similar to that in the 1950's and 1960's.

UN MEETING ON JUVENILE CRIME HELD IN BEIJING

## Forum Opens

OW140620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A United Nations interregional meeting on "youth, crime and justice" opened here this morning. Organized by the Chinese Ministry of Justice, the meeting was attended by UN officials and specialists in youth problems and juvenile delinquency research from 17 countries at the invitation of the United Nations.

The meeting will focus its discussion on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. It will examine the "UN draft standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice." Once adopted, the rules will be submitted as an official document to the seventh UN congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which will be convened in Milan of Italy in 1985.

Speakers at the meeting will include Zou Yu, China's justice minister, Minoru Shikita, executive secretary of the seventh UN congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and Mme Simone Rozes, chief president of the Supreme Court of France.

## Zou Yu Speaks on Crime

OW140340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0310 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Zou Yu, Chinese minister of justice, called on statesmen, social activists, people in the legal and educational professions, and sociologists, psychologists and criminologists of all countries to pay more serious attention to worldwide youth crime and juvenile delinquency, at an international conference here today.

Addressing the opening session of the UN interregional meeting on "youth, crime and justice," Zou Yu said, "Today the issue of youth crime and juvenile delinquency has become a serious social problem in the world." He added, "The fact that there exists a problem of youth crime and juvenile delinquency is enough in itself to jeopardize social order in many countries and unsettle the lives and even infringe upon the democratic rights of the people there, including those of the youth." He went on, "Young people at present make up nearly 30 percent of the world's population. They are a dynamic force in building a peaceful, prosperous and happy human society. They are the embodiment of all our hopes and aspirations. In them rests the future of mankind. In both economic and cultural development and promotion of international contacts, youth plays an important role. "However," Zou Yu said, "as a result of the rising rate of unemployment caused by economic crises in many countries and of the evil influence of an unhealthy cultural life; ethics and morality have degenerated, society has been flooded by pornography, and the incidence of terrorism and violence has spiralled, to the extent that these have become a dire social hazard in many localities. Young people tend to fall victim to the above-mentioned social problems, and some of them have been pushed onto the path of crime." Therefore, the minister said, governments all over the world are endeavoring to redress such conditions. And as these countries vary in specific conditions, especially in their social systems, their problems, of course, differ in degree of gravity, and it follows that policies and measures for preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency should also vary.

"The United Nations, for many years, has shown great concern for the issues of crime prevention and treatment of offenders and has played a positive role in sponsoring exchanges of experiences among nations and in developing measures and principles capable of general application," he said. In recent years, he said, China has taken an active part in the activities sponsored by the United Nations in the field of justice, and has established a good relationship with the organization in this respect. The minister expressed the belief that the current meeting would surely promote friendly exchanges between the Chinese delegation and delegations from various other countries.

Referring to preventing and dealing with juvenile delinquency, Zou Yu said China has adopted measures which are attuned to its domestic circumstances. The measures include:

- Treating those young people who have gone astray with care and concerns, as parents would their children doctors their patients and teachers their pupils;
- Organizing social help groups for those young people who have committed minor offences
- Visits by state leaders, social activists, writers and artists to juvenile reform centers and other correctional institutions to talk to and perform for the young people so as to bring to them the warmth and concern of society;
- Providing young people with access to scientific, technological and cultural education, and opening up a wide road of life for them while training errant youth to become useful citizens.

All this, Zou Yu said, has played a major role in preventing juvenile delinquency. He stressed that punishment according to law is only meted out to those few who have committed serious crimes, and for which there is no alternative.

#### DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS ANNOUNCED

OW160841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China, acting in accordance with the decision of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, has appointed and dismissed a number of Chinese ambassadors to certain foreign countries. Following is the list of these appointments and dismissals:

Tian Zengpei [3944 2582 0160] is appointed the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Li Tingquan is dismissed as PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Li Jixin [7120 3444 2450] is appointed the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal. Yang Qiliang is dismissed as PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal.

Tian Jin [3944 6651] is appointed the PRC's ambassador to the Confederation of Switzerland.

REAGAN STRESSES 'COMPELLING PRIORITY' OF MX

OW150240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that there is "no more compelling priority" on his agenda than production of the 10-warhead MX nuclear missiles. He urged the U.S. Congress to approve the money he wants to produce these missiles.

The U.S. President made the remark at a quickly called news conference as the House is prepared to battle over the administration's defense spending recommendations. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. predicted the House will vote to delete the MX missile from a 208 billion dollar military spending for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

President Reagan said the United States must continue the MX program as part of an overall strategic modernization of the United States. The MX missiles will not be deployed, even in limited numbers, until late 1986; but the Soviet Union has deployed over 800 SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 missiles that are similar to or even larger than the MX, he said. "Also, the Soviet Union is now flight testing two new ICBM's, the mirved SS-X-24 and SS-X-25 and have others under development," he added.

Reagan stressed, "the USSR has a comprehensive program to strengthen their strategic force. We cannot afford to delay any longer. Without Peacekeeper, the MX, the incentive for the Soviets to return to the negotiating table is greatly reduced."

He added, "the Soviets hope that, once again, our modernization efforts will be curtailed. To falter now would only encourage the Soviet Union to ignore our arms control efforts."

The U.S. President criticized the Soviet Union for walking out of the intermediate nuclear force talks and still failing to agree to resume the START talks. He said, "we regret this Soviet action and we remain prepared to resume negotiations immediately, without preconditions."

Reagan also criticized the Soviet Union for pulling out of the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He said the reasons Soviet officials gave for boycotting "were absolutely false and we were able to approve it."

WU MEETS, FETES U.S. UN AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK

OW141616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met and had a friendly talk with Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations here this evening.

Present on the occasion were Han Xu, Chinese vice foreign minister, Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N., and Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister.

Also present on the occasion was Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

After the meeting, Wu Xueqian gave a banquet to welcome Mrs Kirkpatrick and her party.

I. 15 May 84

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu held talks with Kirkpatrick this afternoon on the present international situation and problems of common interest.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick and her party arrived here earlier today for an official visit to China at the request of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS BRIGHAM YOUNG DANCE GROUP

OW141106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, this afternoon met with all members of a ballroom dance group from Brigham Young University, U.S.A., led by Eliot Cameron, president of the university's Hawaii campus.

During his visit to the United States last January, Wu Xueqian was shown round the university's Hawaii campus.

At today's meeting, Wu Xueqian and Cameron hoped to see the promotion of the friendship and exchanges between the two countries.

The ballroom dance group arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. The group will give performance tour in Beijing, Xian and Shanghai.

HUANG HUA MEETS HAWAIIAN SURGEONS DELEGATION

OW081124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of cardiovascular surgeons from Hawaii, the United States, left here for Hangzhou this afternoon.

The delegation arrived here on April 30 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health to give lectures and demonstrate by-pass operations for coronary artery disease.

During their stay in Beijing, Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and feted the delegation. Cui Yueli, minister of public health, was present on the occasion.

BEIJING MAYOR WELCOMES WASHINGTON COUNTERPART

OW141100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A 19-member delegation led by Mayor of Washington City Marion Barry, Jr. arrived here this afternoon for a 6-day friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Barry has come here for a return visit to Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong who visited Washington last year, and also for the signing of an agreement on the establishment of friendly ties between Beijing and Washington and for discussion on the spheres of exchanges and cooperation between the two cities.

Greeting the U.S. guests at the airport were Chen Xitong and Bai Jieyi, mayor and vice-mayor of the Beijing Municipality, and Wang Xiaoyi, president of the Beijing branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

U.S. EXPERTS TEACH DALIAN MANAGERIAL COURSE

OW301036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Dalian, April 30 (XINHUA) -- The first senior managerial training program opened today in Dalian, a port city of Liaoning Province, northeast China.

The program was organized by the National Center for Industrial Science and Technology Management Development, an institution sponsored jointly by China and the United States.

Thirty-nine senior managers from the automobile, non-ferrous metal, shipbuilding and electronics industries across the country will study modern methods of industrial management here.

The seven-week program will be taught by Dr. Jordan Baruch, former U.S. under secretary of commerce, and five other American experts and professors in industrial management.

Founded in 1980, the national center at Dalian has since given four six-month training courses for 750 junior managers from different parts of the country.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SINO-U.S. MANAGEMENT TIE

OW101323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- The governments of China and the United States recently signed a protocol on cooperation in industrial, scientific, and technical management, according to which the two sides will expand the scope and extend the period of cooperation for 5 years in running the China Training Center for Industrial, Scientific, and Technical Management in Dalian. In this connection, a XINHUA reporter on 5 May interviewed Zhang Yanning, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission. Following are their questions and answers:

Question: What has the Dalian training center achieved?

Answer: Thanks to the joint efforts by both sides in accordance with the 1979 agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed between the Chinese and American Governments, the training center has for more than the past 4 years sponsored four study sessions for plant directors (managers). A total of 750 Chinese industrial enterprise and plant directors (managers), scientific and technical managerial cadres, and teachers from institutes of higher learning specialized in management studied modern management science taught by professors and experts from both countries at the sessions. The study has been beneficial for us in learning and understanding modern management methods. Hence, during President Reagan's visit, the two sides decided after consultations to extend this cooperation plan for 5 years. A protocol on cooperation in industrial, scientific, and technical management was signed between the Chinese State Economic Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Question: What are the contents of cooperation for the next 5 years?

Answer: The main contents of cooperation agreed upon by the two sides are: To continue to sponsor the management study sessions primarily for industrial enterprise and plant directors (managers); after sponsoring an advanced study session for senior managerial personnel on a trial basis; to discuss whether or not to continue to sponsor more advanced study sessions; to jointly sponsor a 3-year master's program in management for training senior managerial personnel; and to jointly sponsor various study classes on subjects interesting to both sides.

REPORT ON SOVIET VIEW OF TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

HK111501 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 4

[Report: "Soviet Views on Technological Revolution and Industrial Revolution" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction]

[Text] In the Soviet Union there have been varying opinions on scientific and technological revolution and industrial revolution. In recent years the view, relatively widely held, is that in the 1950's, the scientific revolution coincided with the technological revolution in terms of time and converged into a unified course. This coincidence and convergence of the scientific revolution and the technological revolution was thus called the scientific and technological revolution, whose essence was also a social phenomenon. Only by accelerating the development of science and technology can the fundamental task of social revolution be ultimately completed.

It is reported that in Soviet literature there is no comment on the fourth industrial revolution. Even if scientific and technological revolution and industrial revolution are placed on a par, this phenomenon is recognized only as the second industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution mentioned so far refers to the invention and application of the steam engine soon after that of the spinning machine and the weaving machine. The machine tool is regarded as the starting point of the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which was characterized by the transition of manual production to mechanical production, and the application of the control machine (computer-controlled machine) is regarded as the starting point of the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which was characterized by the transition of manual production to mechanical production, and the application of the control machine (computer-controlled machine) is regarded as the starting point of the modern scientific and technological revolution characterized by the transition of mechanized production to automated production.

#### Scientific and Technological Revolution, Industrial Revolution, and Social Changes Are Organically Integrated

In recent years, domestically, the understanding of the Soviet circles concerned on this issue has gradually become identical, that is, the relatively widely-held view is that in the 1950's, the scientific revolution coincided with the technological revolution in terms of time and converged into a unified course and this coincidence and convergence of scientific revolution and technological revolution was thus called the scientific and technological revolution. This revolution means a qualitative leap in the development of science and technology and will bring about a change in the instruments of labor and the subject of labor; will lead to comprehensive automated production; and generate a qualitative change in the productive forces, and moreover, it will revolutionize the material production as a whole. Scientific and technological revolution covers all scientific, technological, and production departments and organically combines the fundamental change of the whole system of science with the revolution in technology, the productive forces, and the material production system and social, political, and cultural changes.

#### The Indicators and Characteristics of Integral Phenomenon

The Soviet Union regards the scientific and technological revolution as the outcome of regular social development and as a worldwide integral phenomenon in the contemporary era. The indicators and characteristics of this phenomenon are as follows:

Science has become the primary factor of technological progress and of developing production, and improving management.

The interaction of science, technology, and production is intensifying. The period from the formation of a new scientific thinking to its application in production has become shorter and shorter. It seems that changes in science, technology, and production mingle with each other. The process of science turning into a direct productive force is accelerating and deepening.

Science is rapidly expanding its range of study and spreading to such spheres of social practice as organization and management. Scientific activities are of a mass character. In the employment structure there has been a change which can be considered as the new stage of division of labor.

As the recent real tasks, the utilization of new energies and the materials and the comprehensive automatization of production have been placed on the order of the day.

On this basis changes have taken place in all sectors of production and labor -- the subject of labor, the instruments of labor, and the means of production.

With production proceeding "from being a process of simple labor to that of science" and with the changed production technology and the transfer of the manual process and even the logical inspection process to the machine system, the comprehensive automation of production and management has changed the nature and contents of labor.

The material and technological preconditions for abolishing the antithesis between mental labor and manual labor and eliminating the difference between town and country have been created and stored up.

The levels of general education, professional education, and the culture of working people have been raised considerably.

The economic significance of the information activities which serve as a means to guarantee the automation of organization, supervision, and management has obviously grown.

Great changes have taken place in the means of public communication.

The role of the interaction of branches of learning, of the comprehensive study of complicated questions, and of social sciences has become increasingly prominent.

Social development and the internationalization of human activities have been markedly enhanced.

The technological environment and "the second natural world" are constantly taking shape and developing, and the influence of human activities on nature is growing significantly. Therefore it is necessary to regulate the interaction of nature and society and to work out the ways and means to rationally use and recover natural resources. They include rationally exploiting plant and animal resources, improving and increasing the growth of animals and plants and studying comprehensive simulation and regulatory process.

Man has begun to directly study space from outside of the world and study the world from space.

Large-scale exploitation of marine resources is being carried out throughout the world.

## Scientific and Technological Revolution Is Also a Social Phenomenon

Essentially speaking, scientific and technological revolution is also a social phenomenon. On the basis of turning science into the leading factor of technological progress and social production development, it has fundamentally revolutionized the social productive forces. It has changed the whole face of social production, the conditions, nature, and contents of labor, and the forms of social division of labor. Through these changes, it also plays a role in the social structure. The scientific and technological revolution is the powerful clockwork spring of scientific and technological advance and of social progress. Only by speeding up the development of science and technology can the fundamental task of social revolution be ultimately completed.

SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

0W110124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is speeding up the construction of its first large aircraft carrier, according to a WASHINGTON POST report today quoting U.S. naval intelligence sources. The carrier, now under construction in a shipyard on the Black Sea, is believed to be 75,000 tons and nuclear-powered, and thus would be able to carry 75 aircraft, the report said. It would be comparable to the U.S. Navy's Forrestal class of conventionally powered carriers, but smaller than the 91,000-ton nuclear-powered Nimitz class of ships which carry more than 90 planes.

About two-thirds completed, the new vessel is likely to be ready for launching in less than two years, the report said. But because of the fact that the Soviet Navy lacked experience in handling large aircraft carriers and in the intricate tasks of launching and recovering aircraft at sea, the new carrier would not be fully ready for operation until the end of the decade, the report added.

According to U.S. Naval intelligence, the Soviet Union planned to build six carriers over the next decade. In a testimony before Congress in February, Director of Naval Intelligence John L. Butts called that "the most significant event" in recent Soviet naval development. He said that while such ships were intended "for initial wartime employment in Soviet sea control and denial areas, they offer Moscow the potential for maritime power projection against moderate opposition anywhere on the globe."

TV SHOWS HU YAOBANG'S 10 MAY DPRK ACTIVITIES

HK141314 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 11 May carries, during its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast, the eighth part of the feature report "General Secretary Hu Yaobang Visits Korea," showing his activities in Chongjin on 10 May.

The 19-minute filmed report, which is entitled "General Secretary Hu Yaobang Visits Korea (8)" and which is the 19th item on the 11 May newscast, depicts Hu's visits to Chongjin port and Kim Chaek steel mill, his talks with Kim Il-song, and his return banquet in Chongjin on 10 May.

The first segment of the report shows Hu shaking hands with an unnamed DPRK official and waving to the cheering crowd on his way to Chongjin port; Hu, Kim Il-song, Yang Shangkun, and other PRC and DPRK officials listening to reports on the transit capacity of the port and its operation at the east port; Kim making some explanations to Hu and Yang in Mandarin at the west port; Hu shaking hands and speaking with an unnamed "responsible comrade of the port"; and Hu, Kim, Yang, and other PRC and DPRK officials touring the port.

The second segment shows Hu, Kim, and Yang receiving flowers from and shaking hands with three Korean girls in front of a building; Hu and Yang touring the Chongjin's Kim Chaek Iron Complex in the company of Kim Il-song; and Hu shaking hands with an unnamed official of the complex after receiving a gift from his workers.

The third segment shows Kim shaking hands with Hu, Yang, and other members of the Chinese delegation at the entrance of the Onpo Guesthouse in Chongjin; Hu and Yang shaking hands with some DPRK officials; and Hu speaking with Kim over a conference table in the conference room of the guesthouse in the presence of other PRC and DPRK officials.

In the course of their conversation the announcer says: "During the talks both sides greatly evaluate the highly satisfactory results attained by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his official and friendly visit to the DPRK. The leaders of both parties have held cordial and friendly talks on numerous occasions over the past few days and have extensively exchanged views on international issues of common concern to both sides. They have concentrated on discussing the questions of relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula and realizing the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully and have reached a consensus of views. In the course of the talks Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed his special thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, who defied fatigue in accompanying him and other Chinese comrades on a visit to various places. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries and hoped to strengthen this relationship continuously. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We shall continue to fulfill our bounden duty. On behalf of the Chinese party and government, Comrade Hu Yaobang invited Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, to visit China this year."

The fourth segment shows Kim, Hu, Yang, and O Chin-u entering the banquet hall of the Onpo Guesthouse and taking seats at the head table. Hu and Kim are later seen addressing the banquet. In the course of their speeches, the camera gives shots of O, Yang, and other PRC and DPRK officials as well as others attending the banquet. At the end of his speech Kim is shown exchanging toasts with Hu and Yang and Hu is later seen exchanging toasts with O.

In the final scenes the camera gives shots of several hundred Korean girls dancing in an open field. During these scenes the announcer says: "Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has satisfactorily concluded his official and friendly visit to the DPRK and returned home from Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, by a special train at 0900 today. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, saw Comrade Hu Yaobang off at the station. We shall make a detailed report tomorrow."

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES JAPAN VISIT

OW100937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Liang) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush left here today after a three-day visit assured by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of further Japanese efforts to settle remaining trade problems between the two countries. With primary purposes of removing the chronic trade frictions between the two countries, Bush, during his stay here, met separately with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Prime Minister Nakasone.

Both sides agreed that recent efforts made by Japan have cleared off the series of bilateral economic issues. These efforts included the unveiling of a new package of market-opening measures and an agreement between the two countries on Japan's beef and citrus fruit import quotas last month and the soon-to-be released capital market liberalization measures.

While expressing high appreciation of Japan's efforts, Bush, however, has reportedly said that these would give the tension in bilateral relations a "pause" but would not mark an end to the overall trade dispute. "More needs to be done now and in the future," KYODO NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying. Bush stressed that the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan, standing at 21.7 billion U.S. dollars in 1983, always develops into a political problem. He demanded Japan take the quickest possible actions, instead of the "gradual" liberalization of the Japanese capital market and internationalization of the Japanese yen as pledged by Japan.

In response, Nakasone promised to make still greater efforts to solve the remaining problems before the London summit of industrialized countries in June, according to KYODO. It further quoted him as saying that he would do so in order "to meet the U.S. President smilingly."

However, Nakasone emphasized that on questions of reducing tariffs on wood it would be difficult to persuade Japanese enterprises.

WEINBERGER ENDS DEFENSE TALKS WITH NAKASONE

OW111610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger left here for home this evening after discussions with Japanese leaders over Japanese defense and world situation during his one-day visit here. Weinberger, who arrived here yesterday after a visit to South Korea, had held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Director-General of the Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara.

Weinberger told a press conference after the talks that the Soviet Union has increased its military strength "rapidly and dramatically" everywhere in the world and called on Japan and other allied countries to strengthen military buildup against the Soviet threat.

Meanwhile Nakasone was reported to have said that in the coming five years Japan's defense plan will center on increased "sustainment" in its defense against any Soviet military offensive.

But Kurihara stressed that the Japanese and Americans have differences in their views about the Soviets and that the Japanese Government can not build up its military strength beyond that perceived by the Japanese people.

#### JAPAN TO HOLD MEETING ON INVESTMENT IN SHANGHAI

OW140810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A nine-member study group led by Xu Pengfei, vice-chairman and president of the Shanghai Investment and Trust Corporation, left Shanghai today for Japan to attend a symposium on investment environment in Shanghai. Sponsored by the Nomura Securities Company Ltd. and the Nomura Research Institute, the symposium will be held from May 15 to 24 in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and representatives of 1,400 Japanese enterprises are expected to attend.

Xu Pengfei is to brief the meeting on Shanghai's long-term program of economic development, intentions in foreign cooperation and preferential treatment given to foreign investors.

More and more Japanese firms have come to Shanghai to discuss economic and technical cooperation with Shanghai's enterprises since the leaders of the two countries exchanged visits in 1983 and 1984 and the recent announcement to adopt more flexible economic policies in China's 14 coastal cities including Shanghai.

#### JAPANESE CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS PRC

Meets Li Peng

OW021355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Peng met here today with visiting Japanese Minister of Construction Kiyoshi Mizuno and his party and exchanged views on cooperation in highway construction between China and Japan. Present on the occasion were Li Qing and Wang Zhanyi, minister and vice-minister of communications, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

Hosts Beijing Banquet

OW032136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Minister of Construction Kiyoshi Mizuno gave a return banquet at the Beijing Hotel here this evening. Chinese Minister of Communications Li Qing was among the guests. Both Mizuno and Li Qing expressed the hope that from now on China and Japan would enhance exchanges and cooperation in the technology of highway construction. Mizuno and his party will leave here for Shanghai tomorrow.

PRC, JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OFFICIALS MEET

OW061205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Talks were held here today between the Japan Olympic Committee [JOC] and the Chinese Olympic Committee [COC] on the location for the 11th Asian Games in 1990. Shibata Katsuji, president of the JOC, and Lu Jindong, vice president of the COC, agreed that Beijing and Hiroshima's application for hosting the 1990 Asian Games reflect the fast growth of sports in Asia. They expressed the belief that the Olympic Council of Asia will solve the matter after the inspection visits to Beijing and Hiroshima in mid-June by a group headed by the OCA President Shaykh Fahd al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The Japanese Olympic group arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Olympic Committee. Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing, met with them respectively. The JOC group will leave for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS PRC

Meets Wang Zhen

OW052132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, today met and had a cordial talk with a parliamentary delegation from Nagasaki, Japan. The delegation, led by Katsuo Torashima, president of the Nagasaki Prefectural Parliament, is composed of deputies of cities, towns and villages in Nagasaki.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW061543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- A parliamentary delegation from Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, gave a return banquet here this evening. Among those present were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Zhang Xiangshan, member of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship and vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Han Kehua, director general of the National Tourism Administration.

The delegation led by Katsuo Torashima, president of the Nagasaki Prefectural Parliament, is scheduled to leave here for visits to Fuzhou, Xiamen and Shanghai tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM, HENG SAMRIN ARMY

HK141457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Hai Xia: "Prevention Is Impossible"]

[Text] According to newspapers in Thailand the army of the Heng Samrin puppet regime did not take part in the recent "dry season offensive" launched by the invading Vietnamese troops on the Kampuchean resistance forces, unlike what they did in previous years. Reportedly, it was because the Vietnamese troops feared that they might surrender to the Kampuchean resistance forces. Before that the Vietnamese troops ordered the dissolution of the "most powerful" 3d Division of the army of the puppet regime because they found that many persons in the division had "defected to the enemy."

The new colonialism adopted by the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea has made more and more Kampuchean people see clearly the true face of the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, there have been increasing cases of desertion and defection of soldiers in the army of the Heng Samrin puppet regime, and the anti-Vietnamese feelings of Kampuchean people in cities and the countryside has become stronger and stronger. In the eyes of the Hanoi authorities almost all Kampuchean are unreliable. This is probably the reason why the Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea dared not let the soldiers of the army of the puppet regime go into battle.

As a matter of fact, the Vietnamese troops cannot change the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield, even if they did not send the army of the puppet regime to the battlefield. To the Vietnamese aggressors who have been engulfed in the boundless ocean of people's war, they are doomed to failure and its prevention is impossible.

ASEAN CONDEMNS SRV ATTACKS ON KAMPUCHEAN CAMPS

OW150116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0036 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a statement circulated here today condemned the recent Vietnamese military attacks on Kampuchean civilian encampments and Hanoi's violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The statement, issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers after their meeting in Jakarta from May 7 to 8, called on Vietnamese leaders to refrain from such acts which affects the security of the South-East Asian region.

The foreign ministers fully supported "Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate rights to self-defence and reiterated ASEAN's solidarity with the government and people of Thailand in the preservation of Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," the statement said. They stressed that "the total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation are essential elements for the survival of an independent and sovereign Kampuchea."

The foreign ministers also reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and for its efforts to restore the Kampuchean people's inalienable rights to self-determination. They reiterated their willingness to consult with all parties concerned on a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS HONG KONG CPPCC MEMBERS

OW141001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, this afternoon visited members of the Hong Kong and Macao group of the CPPCC and took part in a group discussion with them.

Deng Yingchao first made an apology to them. She said that she was late because of an earlier meeting with representatives of advanced armed policemen. Huang Keli, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said that they were very happy because of her participation in their group discussion.

Deng Yingchao said: Members of the CPPCC National Committee from Hong Kong and Macao mentioned last year that they hoped that central leading comrades would take part in group discussions with members of the CPPCC National Committee from Hong Kong and Macao. I have seen the report and here I am today. I have come to listen and learn about your opinions.

She listened attentively when members of the group expressed their opinions. She hoped that the members would include their opinions in proposals and submit them to the congress for discussions. At 1700 reporters from Hong Kong and Macao came to the group to gather news. Deng Yingchao happily told them: The broad masses of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have deep love for the motherland. They not only have warm feelings toward the motherland but also have demonstrated this in their actions. They have offered suggestions, donated funds and made investments for the building of the four modernizations, and have made many contributions to the motherland.

Deng Yingchao said. The compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao can absolutely rest assured [shi er fen di fang xing 0577 0059 0433 0966 2397 1800] that the motherland will definitely not infringe upon their interests after 1997.

GENG BIAO MEETS HONG KONG AIR CATERING EXECUTIVE

OW111256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with Mr J. T. Wu, chairman of the board of directors of the China Air Catering Co. Ltd., Hong Kong. Mr Wu, also vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Beijing Air Catering Co. Ltd., is here to attend the 4th anniversary of the inauguration of the company.

HONG KONG-OWNED VESSEL SINKS IN E. CHINA SEA

OW111232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A Panama registered cargo vessel sank at 2:30 a.m. today in darkness and thick fog after a collision with a Chinese ship, 30 nautical miles east of the Taishan Islands in the East China Sea, according to the China Maritime Search and Rescue Center here today.

A spokesman for the center said 25 crew members on the Sea Carrier, registered in Panama but owned by the Tung Fong Shipping Company of Hong Kong, have been rescued with no deaths or injuries.

Carrying more than 2,000 tons of sundry goods, the vessel was bound for Bangkok, having left Xingang Harbor in Tianjin, north China, on May 7.

The Chinese ship Jinxianquan was slightly damaged in the accident.

POPE JOHN PAUL II ENDS ASIA, PACIFIC TOUR

OW121924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Pope John Paul II left Bangkok for Rome today after a 10-day tour of Asia and the Pacific which took him to South Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand, reports reaching here said. During his stay in South Korea from May 3 to 7, the pontiff repeatedly stressed the reunification of Korea.

The pope visited Papua New Guinea May 7-9; and paid an eight-hour visit to the Solomon Islands on May 9 during which he toured Guadalcanal where the U.S. Marines turned back Japanese troops in some of the fierce fighting of the second world war.

During his May 10-12 stay in Thailand, the pope visited the Phanat Nikhom refugee camp southeast of Bangkok. He told refugees there from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that the plight of the refugees should be considered a global and not a regional problem only. "They have a right to go back to their roots, to return to their native land with its national sovereignty and its right to independence and self-determination," he was quoted as saying.

The pope's Asian and Pacific tour was his 21st outside Italy since his election in 1978.

SHANGHAI-MADE SHIP DELIVERED TO SINGAPORE COMPANY

OW020830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 30 (XINHUA) -- The Neptune Jasper, a container ship with a loading capacity of 12,800 tons, built by the Shanghai Jiangnan Shipyard, was delivered today to the Neptune Orient Lines, Ltd. of Singapore. The vessel, 161 meters long and 25 meters wide, can carry 700 standard containers. It sails with a maximum speed of 17.6 nautical miles per hour. With a computerized engine room, all the information of the vessel in sail or at anchor will be stored by a micro-processor. The parameter will be printed after calculations and data processing.

The vessel is equipped with up-to-date installations such as big frequency hydraulic weighing device and capstan. The first of its kind ever built in China, the vessel was designed by the China Marine Engineering and Ship Design Institute in cooperation with the Jiangnan Shipyard, one of China's biggest.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES IN INDIA

0W122008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] New Delhi, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The United States supports a strong, stable and united India "at peace with its neighbors as a key element in a stable, peaceful and prosperous South Asia," said U.S. Vice President George Bush today on his arrival here for a four-day visit to India.

The vice president arrived in India after a tour of Indonesia, at the end of which he made some comments on U.S.-Vietnamese relations. There is no sign of a normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam, he said, because "Hanoi's aggressive role in Kampuchea" makes it "extraordinarily difficult for the United States to normalize relations."

Bush was accorded a ceremonial and warm welcome by Indian high-ranking officials including Indian Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah and Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

In a press release after his arrival Bush said the two countries will discuss their commonalities and differences. However, he added, the traditions and interests the two countries hold in common "far outweigh any differences we might have."

During his visit, the vice president is expected to meet with Indian President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The two sides are likely to change their view on the Indo-Pakistan relations, the latest situation in Middle East and the Gulf region, and the international economic situation.

INDIAN INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS PRC

0W102027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- China welcomes foreign investors, and sincerely wishes to develop trade with India, senior Chinese economic officials told a delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry here. The Indian delegation, which includes industrialists and business people is in Beijing to explore the need and possibilities for developing trade between India and China, Federation President Ramkrishna Bajaj said. Trade between China and India last year was worth less than 100 million U.S. dollars, accounting for about 0.5 percent of each country's total foreign trade.

The delegation today met Guo Dongpo, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT); Zhao Weichen, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission; Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; and Li Ke, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The delegation found many areas in which India could cooperate with China, Bajaj said. He suggested that China could export edible oils, pharmaceutical products, silk and copper in exchange for chemicals, tea, raw materials, construction materials and machinery.

The two sides also agreed to exchange groups of experts and delegations to explore new channels for future trade.

Guo Dongpo said his council welcomed participation by Indian business people in the Asian-Pacific international trade fair to be held in Beijing in November, 1985. China will also send representatives to an international trade fair in New Delhi this year.

The Indian delegation arrived in China on May 1 at the invitation of CCPIT. They toured Guangzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai before coming to Beijing yesterday.

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW121846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met here this morning with a delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry led by its President Ramkrishna Bajaj. The 12-member delegation is composed of noted Indian industrialists and business men. During the meeting they exchanged views on further developing economic cooperation and trade between China and India.

INDIA, SOVIET UNION FINALIZE ARMS DEAL

OW011219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] New Delhi, May 1 (XINHUA) -- India and the Soviet Union have finalized their new deals for the supply of modern weapons and defense equipment to India, local press reported today. A high-level Indian delegation, led by the Indian Defense Secretary S.M. Ghosh, returned to Delhi yesterday after a week-long discussion with Soviet officials on delivery schedules for a new generation of military hardware for the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force.

The defense delegation had gone to Moscow to take follow-up action on the agreements reached during Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's visit to New Delhi in March. Ustinov had agreed to provide military equipment "with a greater sense of urgency." The Soviet side is understood to have outlined the time-frame for the supply of futuristic fighter planes, maritime reconnaissance and tactical low-level surface-to-air, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, latest electronic counter measures, modern warships and modern weaponry for the Indian Army. According to the agreements concluded, the Soviet Union will give the Indian Army not only "higher supplies" of equipment but also more sophisticated hardware with the higher strike power.

The Soviet side is understood to have expressed its readiness to supply off the shelf advanced technology aircraft like the MIG-29s with a shoot-up and shoot-down capability.

For the Navy, besides the supply of new warships, the Soviet side agreed to fit the Indian naval ships with latest sensing systems to increase their capabilities of surveillance, detection and sight. The [as received] also agreed to give India "electronic capabilities". The Soviet side agreed to speed up the supplies of the AN-32 tactical transport aircraft for the air force and also to give in the near future the giant IL-76 transport aircraft.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS BANGLADESHI PARTY LEADER

OW141338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met Julmat Ali Khan, joint secretary general of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Zhu Xuefan, who is also vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, extended warm welcome to Ali Khan on his first visit here and briefed him on progress made in the past few years in China's socialist revolution and construction. He said that in his stay in China he would study the country's political and economic achievements.

Ali Khan arrived here on May 12 for a two-week-long friendship visit at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

After the meeting Zhu gave a dinner for the visitor.

PAKISTANI GOODWILL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC

OW102149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A 121-member goodwill delegation arrived here today to attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the initiation of air services between China and Pakistan. The delegation headed by Rahim Khan, secretary general of defence and chairman of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), was met by Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and more than 400 CAAC staff members.

The delegation will make a nine-day tour of Beijing, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

The establishment of air links between the two countries helped China open passages to the Middle East, Africa and Europe. CAAC and PIA each operate two return flights a week on the route.

BAINQEN ERDINI MEETS NEPALESE BUDDHIST GROUP

OW040845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a Nepalese Buddhist delegation led by Ven Sumangla. The two sides exchanged views on developing friendly relations between the religious circles of the two countries. The delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Buddhist Association.

I. 15 May 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

PRK-UK SESSION ON HONG KONG ENDS, NEW ROUND SET

OW100736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The 14th round of the second phase of talks between the Chinese and British Government delegations on the Hong Kong question closed here this morning. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told XINHUA today: "The Chinese and British sides continued their useful and constructive talks on the Hong Kong question on 9 and 10 May in Beijing.

"It was agreed that the 15th round of talks would take place on 30 and 31 May in Beijing."

LI PENG ATTENDS CONSULATE OPENING IN FRG

OW150230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Hamburg, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese consulate general was opened in Hamburg today. A grand reception was held here by Chinese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), An Zhiyuan for the occasion. Among the 300 guests present were mayor of the city Klaus Von Dohnany and people from all walks of life. The visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng was also present.

The agreement on setting up consulates general respectively in Shanghai and Hamburg was reached in October, 1979. The FRG Consulate General in Shanghai was officially opened in October 1982 in the presence of Federal President Karl Carstens then visiting China.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW141334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Ministry of Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Friedrich Zimmermann, minister of interior, arrived here this evening for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Minister of Public Security Liu Fuzhi. They were greeted at the airport by Liu Fuzhi and Guenther Schoedel, FRG Ambassador to China.

FRG FIRM TURNS OVER HEBEI COAL MINE TO PRC

HK150240 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 May 84 p 2

[Article by "Our Staff Reporter" Xu Yuanchao: "Fangezhuang Coal Mine Turned Over to China"]

[Text] After trial production for almost a year, a coal-dressing plant at the Fangezhuang coal mine in Hebei Province has been turned over to China by KHD [Klockner Humboldt Deutz] Humboldt Wedag of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Fangezhuang coal-dressing plant with a designed annual capacity of four million tons of raw coal is believed the largest plant in China for dressing coking coal, according to the China National Coal Development Corporation.

The plant will use raw coal from the local mine to turn out rich coal with low sulphur content and high viscosity. It uses the modern technology of jigging and flotation. Equipment for coal-dressing and concentration workshops in the plant was imported from the Klockner Humboldt Deutz Wedag Company. The German-designed plant went into trial operation last June after 36 months of construction. The technical agreement was signed in December 1978.

The Chinese corporation said the plant will play a positive role in alleviating the rich coal shortage in domestic market and increasing China's exports of coal.

A handing-over ceremony was held at the plant last weekend.

#### BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PRC RELATIONS

OW092151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (XINHUA correspondents Yang Yuanhua and Ying Hong) -- Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said today that the relationship between Belgium and the People's Republic of China is an exemplar and his country has decided to contribute to the best of its power to the success of China's modernization. In an interview with Chinese journalists on the occasion of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to Belgium, the Belgian leader said that his government considers Premier Zhao's visit from June 3 to 6 as "an exceptionally important event," which he said "will underline the excellent relations between China and Belgium." He said, "Belgium has always abided by the joint communique of October 25, 1971 by which it has recognized the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole, legal government of China." The prime minister stressed that the excellent relations between the two countries which have never ceased to be reinforced since 1971 have constituted a major event of Belgium's new approach to Asia and the visit of the Chinese premier "comes at a time of our reinforcement of the movement toward Asia."

"Politically," he said, "no bilateral problems divide our two countries and we share common and convergent positions on many international issues. We are convinced of the major role China has played and will continue to play in consolidating world peace." He said that economic and commercial relations between the two countries have developed harmoniously and the two nations have undertaken cooperation in the fields of culture, science and justice. "On all these fields, the relationship between our two countries is exemplary and I assure you as the chief of the Belgian Government that I will do everything in my power to maintain such excellent relations," he said.

On the security of Europe, the Belgian prime minister said his country is part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), stressing the need for joint efforts to defend the NATO countries. But he said that his country also tries to achieve detente by measures which build confidence between different countries of the world and between different big blocs. The prime minister also talked about the establishment of a united and prosperous Europe, stressing that unity of Europe is a pressing necessity.

"We are looking forward to the Chinese premier's visit and we place much hope on the result of the visit and collaboration between our two countries and between your country and Europe," the prime minister said at the end of the interview. "We hope to talk with your premier during his visit on initiatives for the consolidation of world peace," he added.

REPORTAGE OF ECUADORAN PRESIDENT'S PRC VISIT

Attends Quito Fete

OW040857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Ecuador Ding Hao gave a dinner in honor of Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea and his wife Wednesday [2 May] in connection with their forthcoming visit to China, a report from Quito said.

Hurtado visit is scheduled for May 14-19.

Hurtado told the Chinese ambassador that he was very pleased that his year-long wish to visit China was coming true. He thanked the Chinese Government for its invitation. The president expressed the hope that his trip would contribute to the furtherance of the cooperative relations and traditions friendship between Ecuador and China.

President Hurtado and his wife Margarita Perez de Hurtado will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Industries, Commerce and Integration Minister Jose Augusto Bermeo, Chief of the Combined Armed Forces Rene Vargas and other senior officials, who also attended the dinner.

Arrives in Beijing

OW150508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Dr Osvaldo Hurtado, president of the Republic of Ecuador, was honored at a grand welcoming ceremony presided over by President Li Xiannian here this morning. Among those accompanying the president on the visit were Margarita Perez de Hurtado, wife of the president; Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of industries, commerce and integration; and division general Rene Vargas Pazzos, chief of the staff of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces.

Today the national flags of China and Ecuador flew over the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People. The welcoming ceremony began at 9:30 a.m. a military band played the national anthems of Ecuador and China and a 21-gun salute was fired.

Accompanied by Li Xiannian, President Hurtado reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. More than 300 people, who gathered at the plaza, waved bouquets and colorful ribbons to greet President and Mme Hurtado. Two children presented the Ecuadoran President and Mme Hurtado with bouquets.

Among those attending the ceremony were Lin Jiamei, wife of president Li Xianian; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; and Cui Yueli, chairman of the reception committee and minister of public health, and his wife.

Talks With Li Xiannian

OW151009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0949 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Ecuadoran President Dr Osvaldo Hurtado this morning held talks on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between China and Ecuador in recent years. They also agreed to expand bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Li Xiannian said that China carried out an independent foreign policy and did not attach itself to any other big countries or blocs or yield to pressure from any big countries. In handling international affairs, he said, China would judge the rights and wrongs of a case from the basic interests of the Chinese people and people the world over. Opposing hegemonism and defending world peace were the main objectives of China's foreign policy. The Chinese people loved peace and were willing to work for world peace together with people of various countries, he said. Only if people the world over were united and took their destinies in their own hands could world peace be safeguarded, Li added.

Li Xiannian also said enhancing its cooperation with other Third World countries was the basic point of China's foreign policy, and the Chinese Government attached importance to developing its relations with Ecuador. He praised the Ecuadoran Government for making the Latin American economic conference held in Quito in January a success. The meeting enhanced unity and cooperation among Latin American countries and promoted South-South cooperation, he said, and the Chinese Government supported the efforts made by Latin American countries to improve international economic relations.

President Hurtado said he had been looking forward to visiting China for a long time. The Ecuadoran Government attached importance to developing relations with China not only because of China's important role in international affairs, but also because of the identical positions both countries held on many world issues, he said. These common points and interests constituted a solid foundation for developing friendly relations between Ecuador and China, he added. Hurtado also praised China's support for the Third World countries. China did not confine its support to resolutions and statements, but put its ideas into action, he said.

Attending the talks were Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations; Jose Augusto Bermeo, minister of industries, commerce and integration; Juan Manuel Aguirre Vascones, Ecuadoran ambassador to China; and Division General Rene Vargas, chief of the staff of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces. Also present were State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli and Chinese Ambassador to Ecuador Ding Hao.

#### TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES NICARAGUA FOR HOME

OW01740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Managua, April 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade union delegation left for home today after a two-week visit to Nicaragua. The delegation, led by Wang Jiuyu, a leading member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, came here at the invitation of the country's Coordinative Committee of Trade Unions to attend the first international trade union conference for peace from April 24 to 27.

During its stay, the delegation met with General Secretary of the committee Edgardo Garicia, who expressed the hope for closer ties between unions of the two countries.

The delegation also visited factories and cooperatives.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF SIXTH NPC

Zeng Tao on Hong Kong

BK141222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (AFP) -- Hong Kong may come up for discussion during the session of the National People's Congress (NPC) which opens tomorrow, NPC Deputy Secretary Zeng Tao announced today. The session will open with a report on the government's work presented by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Mr Zeng told a press conference. He said that the Hong Kong issue was not on the agenda but might come up under matters of "national interest."

Questioned by Hong Kong reporters on recent demands by Hong Kong councillors for a continued British presence in Hong Kong after 1997, Mr Zeng said: "It is an attempt to interfere with the development of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issues." China and Britain are currently hammering out details on the future of Hong Kong after Beijing resumes sovereignty and administration of the colony in 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

Various reports and draft laws will be submitted to the NPC for discussion and approval, Mr Zeng said. Principle among these will be:

-- A report by Song Ping, state councillor and director of the State Planning Commission, on the national economy this year and approval for a 1984 social development plan.

-- State Councillor Wang Bingqian's report on state finances for last year and the budget for 1984.

-- A scheme for autonomy for national minorities.

-- A law reform project on military service.

-- A report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee.

-- Two reports on the People's Supreme Court and the People's Public Prosecutor.

The NPC -- the Chinese parliament -- will sit for 16 days, during which there will be five plenary sessions, Mr Zeng said.

Presidium Holds 1st Meeting

OW141111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress held its first meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People. The meeting was chaired by Peng Zhen. The meeting elected Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, and 19 others as executive chairpersons of the Presidium; adopted the namelists of executive chairpersons of the various plenary sessions; appointed deputy secretaries general of the session; decided that voting by a show of hands will be the way of conducting elections and passing motions at the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth NPC; adopted the agenda of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC; decided on the namelists of observers to attend the Second Session of the Sixth NPC; and decided that the deadline for deputies to present their motions will be 1800 on 22 May.

## Deputy Secretaries General Listed

0W141115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of deputy secretaries general of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's congress appointed by the first meeting of the Presidium on 14 May 1984: Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Zeng Tao, and Yu Wen.

## Namelist of Executive Chairpersons

0W141113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of executive chairpersons of the Presidium of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress appointed by the first meeting of the Presidium on 14 May 1984: Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, Wei Guoqing, Geng Biao, Hu Juwen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang (female), Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua.

## Presidium, Secretary General Namelist

0W140919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of the Presidium and the secretary general of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Approved by the Second Preparatory Meeting of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 14 May 1984.

Presidium (163 persons, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Ding Guangxun, Yu Ke, Cedain Zhoima (female, Tibetan nationality); Ma Wanqi, Ma Wenrui, Ma Qingnian (Hui nationality); Ma Hengcheng, Ma Haoqian (Hui nationality); Ma Jikong, Ma Bi, Wang Hanbin, Wang Renzhong, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Guoquan, Wang Zulun (Bouyei nationality); Wang Ganchang, Wei Guoqing (Zhuang nationality); Wei Yu (female); Bei Shizhang, Mao Wenshu (female); Ulanhu (Mongolian nationality); Batubagen (Mongolian nationality); Puncog Wangje (Tibetan nationality); Lu Shengle, Ye Fei, Tian Shouyan (Tujia nationality); Tian Fuda (Gaoshan nationality); Shi Laihe, Shi Liang (female); Bai Shouyi (Hui nationality); Bai Hongpu, Shao Cunxin (Dai nationality); Lu Shuxiang, Lu Ji, Zhu Boru, Zhu Xuefan, Wu Chan, Hua Luogeng, Liu Zheng, Liu Yunsheng (female); Liu Minghui, Liu Bingyan, Liu Nianzhi, Guan Shanyue, Xu Jie, Xu Dixin, Xu Jiatun, Xu Deheng, Ruan Bosheng, Yin Fatang, Yan Jici, Su Buqing, Du Xinyuan, Li Xiannian, Li Dengying, Yang Feng (Naxi nationality); Yang Daidi [2799 0108 5530] (female, Yi nationality); Yang Yongqing (female); Yang Chugui (female, Dong nationality); Yang Dezhi, Yang Hui (female); Wu Shichang, Wu Yunchang (Miao nationality); Wu Zuoren, Wu Shi, Wu Huanxing, He Ying, Yu Qiuli, Wang Yuexia (female); Shen Jian, Song Lin, Zhang Wanfu, Zhang Zizhai (Bai nationality); Zhang Youyu, Zhang Wenyu, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Chengxian, Lu Mingyang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme (Tibetan nationality); Chen Shufeng (Li nationality); Chen Pixian, Chen Yongkang, Chen Zongji, Chen Hubo, Chen Dengke, Mao Yisheny, Lin Yueqin (female); Lin Lanying (female); Lin Liyun (female); Diyaer Kumashi (Kazakh nationality); Luo Tian, Luo Shuzhang (female); Luo Qiong (female); Zhou Zhanao, Zhou Lirong, Zhou Gucheng, Xiang Nan, Zhao Wenfu, Zhao Zhongyao, Zhao Zisen, Zhao Pengfei (Manchu nationality); Zhao Dezun, Rong Yiren, Hu Lijiao, Hu Juwen, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Yaobang, Duan Suquan, Hou Baolin (Manchu nationality); Rao Shoukun, Jiang Shuzhen (female); Hong Sisi, Fei Yimin, Qin Hezhen, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan (Tibetan nationality); Geng Biao, Mo Wenhua;

Xabchung Garbo (Tibetan nationality); Gu Dachun, Qian Shaojun, Qian Xinzong, Tomur Dawamat (Uygur nationality); Ni Zhifu, Xu Tingze, Asin Ghiorro Pujie (Manchu nationality); Guo Linxiang, Tang Jiashou (Hani nationality); Pu Jiexiu (female); Hai Yuchen (Mongolian nationality); Huan Xiang, Huang Hua, Huang Bingwei, Huang Rong (Zhuang nationality); Huang Huang, Cao Longhao (Korean nationality); Cao Yu, Chang Xiangyu (female); Kang Keqing (female); Liang Tianhui (Zhuang nationality); Peng Chong, Peng Dixian, Peng Zhen, Dong Jianhua, Han Ningfu, Han Quanhua (female); Han Xianchu, Han Peixin, Han Weixian, Wen Yuankai, Lan Fangwan (Yao nationality); Chu Tunan, Lei Jieqiong (female); Lei Aizu (female); Yi Shijuan (female); Pei Changhui, Liao Hansheng, Seypidin (Uygur nationality); Yan Longan, Pain Tog (female, Tibetan nationality); Xue Ju and Xue Muqiao.

Secretary general, Chen Pixian.

#### Further on Preparatory Meeting

OW140915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0251 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- A preparatory meeting of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee opened the meeting which was chaired by Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Chen Pixian declared that all the preparations for the Second Session of the Sixth NPC had been completed and the session will begin on 15 May.

The Sixth NPC had 2,978 deputies. Since the First Session of the Sixth NPC, 15 deputies have died. During this period, the original electoral units elected 11 new deputies and their credentials were examined by the Credentials Committee of the NPC Standing Committee and approved and validated by the Fifth Session of the NPC Standing Committee. After the Credentials Committee submitted its examination report, another deputy died. The Sixth NPC currently has 2,973 deputies, of whom 2,606 attended today's preparatory meeting. Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said at the preparatory meeting that party and state leaders and principal leading members of all democratic parties would be invited to attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. He said that invited to attend the meeting as observers are leading members of all departments of central organs and various PLA headquarters, services and arms, and members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee attending the committee's second session.

The preparatory meeting elected the Presidium and secretary general of the session. The Presidium is composed of 163 deputies, and Chen Pixian has been elected secretary general of the session. Today's preparatory meeting also adopted the agenda of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC of the PRC. The agenda includes: Hearing and examining a government work report given by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; hearing and examining a report on the draft of the 1984 national economic and social development plan given by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and examining and ratifying the 1984 national economic and social development plan; hearing and examining a report on the 1984 final state accounts and the 1984 state budget; examining the draft of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities"; hearing and examining a work report of the NPC Standing Committee given by Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; hearing and examining a work report of the Supreme People's Court given by Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; hearing and examining a report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate given by Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and others.

Foreign envoys to China and foreign correspondents in Beijing will be invited to attend some meetings of the session as observers. More than 20 reporters of a dozen or so newspapers and radio and television stations in Hong Kong and Macao will cover the session.

#### Peng Zhen Opens Session

OW150711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress opened in the Great Hall of the people here at 15:00 today. Peng Zhen, presiding chairman of today's meeting and one of the executive chairmen of the Presidium, declared the congress open. Premier Zhao Ziyang is to deliver a report on the work of the government, which focuses on China's economic situation and domestic and foreign policies.

#### Leaders Hear Zhao Report

OW150907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- More than 2,700 deputies to the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress heard a report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon. Running to 18,000 words, the report is divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to economic development, and the second to foreign affairs. In his report punctuated by warm applause, Premier Zhao said that his government would continue to push ahead with the reforms in the urban and rural areas and further pursue the policy of opening to the outside world. The premier spoke of China's energetic diplomatic activities in the past year, which expanded China's ties and exchanges with various countries and developed and improved its relations with many nations.

The Second Session of the Sixth NPC was opened by Peng Zhen, presiding chairman of the session and one of the executive chairmen of the Presidium in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Sitting on the rostrum were also Li Xiannian, Ulanhu and other members of the Presidium, as well as Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and leaders of the democratic parties. Members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended as observers. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China, and correspondents from Hong Kong and Macao, and Beijing-based foreign correspondents were present as guests.

#### Zhao On Economic Reform

OW150741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Reforms in the cities should be quickened to benefit the economy, said Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report at the National People's Congress here today. He said that reforms should start with the relations between the state and enterprises and between enterprises and workers and staff so as to work out a preliminary set of measures that are suited to present needs and put them into practice simultaneously. At present, he said, the central task in the structural reform of the urban economy is to eliminate the practice of making no distinction between the well-run and badly-run enterprises and between the employees doing more work and those doing less.

The purpose of this reform is to bring into fuller play the initiative of all enterprises and workers. First of all, the premier said, it is imperative to handle properly the relationship between the state and the enterprises in distribution so as to ensure both a steady rise in state revenues and a certain financial and decision-making power of the enterprises in their operation, management and expansion. The experiments in various forms of reform that have been carried out at selected units in recent years prove that the system of replacing profit delivery with tax payment in state-owned enterprises has more advantages than other methods.

The State Council has decided, he said, that beginning from the fourth quarter of 1984, steps will be gradually taken to switch from the simultaneous use of both methods to the complete substitution of tax payments for profit delivery. He said that all enterprises should, through various forms of the economic responsibility system, strictly define the tasks which their workers and staff must fulfill, and give remunerations in strict accordance with their performance. This will closely link the workers' incomes with their enterprises overall performance and with their personal contributions and do away with egalitarianism in distribution, he explained. After delivering tax to the state as required, the enterprises are entitled to decide on the amount of wages and bonuses.

The premier said that the system under which the director of manager assumes full responsibility will gradually be instituted in state-owned enterprises. Directors or managers are entrusted by the state with full responsibility for directing production, management and operation of their enterprises. In the meantime, it is necessary to adopt a series of measures to ensure effective participation by workers and staff in the democratic management of the enterprises, improve the system of workers congresses and give play to their role. This is an important feature of China's socialist enterprises which must not be ignored, he added. Of all trades in the cities, he said, the building industry can be the first to carry out reform across the board. This reform should center on shortening construction time, reducing costs, improving quality and increasing the returns on investment. The key lies in carrying out the investment responsibility system and the public bidding system, he said.

He called for transforming the existing commodity circulation system with unified purchase and supply of goods according to administrative divisions and levels. The principle to be observed in this connection is to make the role of planned economy primary and the role of market regulation supplementary and meet the needs of promoting socialist commodity production and exchange. The objective is to form an open multichannel system with fewer links and a network to ensure the smooth flow of goods between town and country and exchange of goods between different regions and create a unified socialist market, he said.

#### In Resisting Cultural Contamination

OW150745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today affirmed the "positive role" of the work to oppose cultural contamination, saying that the work unfolded in the latter half of last year has achieved notable results. Delivering a report on government work at the current NPC session, the premier said that the unhealthy tendency toward cultural contamination promoted by a few people has been checked and pornographic literature banned according to the law.

The work of opposing and resisting cultural contamination, he said, has been carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the Constitution as well as the correct policies of the Communist Party and government. It is aimed, he added, at preventing or checking the corrosive influence of the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes under the new historical conditions. It is also meant to uphold the four cardinal principles (the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, leadership by the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), and correctly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," the premier said.

Owing to the failure to draw clear lines of demarcation in regard to certain policies, he said, some areas and units for a time took inappropriate actions in opposing cultural contamination. However, he added, once these actions came to light, they were corrected in time. The people's demand for a better cultural and material life was justified and should be encouraged, the premier said, adding that this should in no way be confused with contamination on the ideological front. Facts prove, he said, the effort to oppose cultural contamination in a serious and correct way has played a positive role in raising people's ideological awareness and fostering such moral values as integrity and industry. It is an indispensable factor in building socialist culture and morality and constitutes one of the country's fundamental tasks for a long time to come, Premier Zhao stated.

#### Reiterates Open-Door Policy

OW150753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China will resolutely implement its policy of opening to the outside world, because it is a correct policy which suits China's actual conditions. Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated this in a report on the work of the government which he delivered on the opening day of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress today. He urged all localities and departments in the country to be active in carrying out external economic and trade activities under the guidance of unified policies. In particular, he told them to be bolder and take bigger strides in using foreign funds and importing advanced technology.

China is to run the four special economic zones still better and to open 14 more coastal cities and Hainan Island, he announced. This is an important decision of the State Council, he said. These port cities include Shanghai, the biggest industrial city and trading port, Guangzhou, the second largest trading port, and Tianjin, Dalian and Zhanjiang. The four special economic zones are in Shenzhen, Shantou, Zhuhai and Xiamen. The special economic zone in Xiamen will be extended.

Zhao Ziyang asked the special economic zones to strive to import advanced technology from abroad and adopt effective measures to attract foreign investment. He added that certain special policies designed for the special economic zones will be applied to the 14 port cities and Hainan Island and their decision-making power extended. He went on to say that foreign business people who invest in factories in these port cities will, in accordance with the relevant stipulations, enjoy certain preferential treatments in taxation similar to those in the special economic zones.

Other special policies he enumerated include:

- The power to examine and approve construction projects using foreign investment and importation of foreign technology will be decentralized, and the entry and exit formalities for foreign business people will be simplified;
- Foreign business people will be allowed to establish enterprises exclusively with their own investment and the period of joint management of joint ventures will be appropriately extended; and
- A certain amount of goods produced by foreign or joint enterprises which provide advanced technology will be allowed for sale on the domestic market.

A new technical revolution is taking place in the world, Zhao Ziyang noted. China should take advantage of this opportune moment and make selective use of new scientific and technological achievements to accelerate its modernization and narrow the economic and technological gap between China and the developed countries. Zhao Ziyang said that the coastal regions are better grounded industrially, scientifically and technologically, and they have richer experience in economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. These regions should give fuller play to their advantages and do more in preparing the country for the new technical revolution and invigorating China's economy, Premier Zhao said.

#### On Diplomatic Achievements

OW150805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China has been active diplomatically over the past year, expanding its ties and contacts with other countries and developing and improving its relations with many of them. Speaking about China's relations with other countries in his report on government work to the National People's Congress here today, Premier Zhao Ziyang mentioned the following points:

- China's relations with Korea, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma and other friendly neighbors have become even closer.
- China has had good cooperation with the ASEAN countries in the struggle to preserve peace and security in Southeast Asia.
- Friendly and good-neighborly relations between China and Japan have reached a new level.
- Sino-Indian relations have continued to improve.
- China has started talks with Bhutan to delimit the boundary line.
- Friendship between the Chinese and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples has grown further in the struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion.
- China's friendly relations with many other countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania have also been developing steadily.
- There has been ever growing cooperation between China and Romania and Yugoslavia, and relations between China and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe have improved.
- China has established full diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community with which China has regular political consultations.

- China and the Netherlands have restored their relations at the ambassadorial level.
- Significant progress has been made in the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong question.
- China has expanded its cooperation in various fields with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and developed countries in Western Europe.
- There has been progress in Sino-U.S. relations through the exchange of visits between the heads of the two governments.
- Sino-Soviet consultations at the deputy foreign ministerial level are still going on, while economic, trade, cultural and other contacts between the two countries have increased.

In the past year, Premier Zhao said, Chinese leaders have visited many countries and more than 20 foreign heads of state or government have visited China. Meetings and consultations between senior officials of China and other countries have become more frequent, and there has been big growth in people-to-people contacts as well. China has recently joined several international organizations in which it is playing its part. China has achieved initial results in pursuing the policy of opening to the rest of the world and expanding its economic and technical exchange and cooperation with developed and developing countries according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the premier said. This shows that there are broad prospects for this kind of cooperation.

China has supported the people of other countries in their struggle to oppose aggression and expansion and to win and safeguard national independence, the premier said. It is also actively working to preserve peace, promote disarmament and relax international tensions. This, has earned China prestige and friendship in the world, he added. Zhao's appraisal of China's contact with other countries over the past year is that it has safeguarded its national dignity and interests while fulfilling its international commitments. China's influence on world affairs has grown still further, he said. The premier attributed these achievements to China's adherence to the general principle of its foreign policy set forth in the Constitution. Meanwhile, he said, his government has readjusted and enriched in good time certain specific policies and measures in line with the development of the situation to make them better suited to reality.

#### On Nuclear Disarmament

OW150813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang stated in his report on the work of the government today that China is for disarmament and against the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. It stands for a total ban on and complete destruction of all nuclear, chemical, biological and space weapons and for substantial reductions of conventional weapons, he noted. Together with the people of all countries, he said, the Chinese people will continue to make unremitting efforts to help bring about disarmament and relax tensions.

Zhao reiterated China's commitment that at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it undertakes not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

China is critical of the discriminatory "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" and has declined to accede to the treaty, he noted. But China by no means favors nuclear proliferation by helping other countries to develop nuclear weapons, he declared. China holds, he said, that all nuclear states should unconditionally undertake not to use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones and should reach an agreement on the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against each other.

Zhao Ziyang said China maintains that the United States and the Soviet Union whose nuclear arsenals account for 95 percent of the world's total should take the lead in drastically cutting back their nuclear weaponry. Only thus is it meaningful for the other nuclear states to participate in nuclear disarmament. This is China's principled stand on the question of nuclear disarmament. China thinks that a broadly representative international conference involving all nuclear states should be convened to discuss mutual reductions of nuclear weapons after the two nuclear superpowers have taken the lead in stopping the testing, improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons and agreed on substantial reductions of their nuclear arsenals, the premier said. China is ready to fulfill its due commitment on nuclear disarmament.

Zhao called on the United States and the Soviet Union which possess huge nuclear and conventional arsenals to assume the main responsibility for arms reduction. China will support any practical proposal for disarmament which is in keeping with the fundamental principle that the two superpowers take the lead in reducing their nuclear and conventional weapons. At present, he said, the two superpowers are competing in the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, each trying to gain nuclear supremacy over the other. This dangerous race must be halted, he said. China demands that the United States and the Soviet Union refrain from deploying new missiles in both Europe and Asia and considerably reduce those already deployed and destroy them.

#### On Peace Policy, Hegemonism

OW150825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Safeguarding world peace is the primary objective of China's foreign policy, and the one billion Chinese people strongly support all just endeavors for world peace, Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today. In his government work report to the National People's Congress, he said that a grave threat to world peace exists and the danger of a world war remains, but the forces in defense of world peace are growing in strength. Premier Zhao expressed his conviction that so long as the people of all countries strengthen their unity and struggle and keep foiling the attempts of the superpowers to pursue policies of aggression and war, a new world war can be averted and world peace preserved.

China will work unswervingly to help ease international tensions, halt the arms race, promote disarmament and prevent a world war, he said. In the effort to modernize their country, he said, the Chinese people need a prolonged and stable peaceful international environment. They also desire peace in the future when they eventually achieve their socialist modernization, he added. He expressed his worries over the present international situation which remains tense and turbulent.

The rivalry between the two superpowers for global hegemony is the root cause of international tensions, Zhao noted. He urged an end to the arms race between the two superpowers and the local wars instigated or supported by them in Southeast Asia, southwest Asia, the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America and the elimination of the turmoils resulting from their rivalry.

He said China wishes to see U.S.-Soviet relations eased, rather than their confrontation sharpened, which increases the danger of war. He added China is in favor of improved relations between East and West Europe and the removal of the acute confrontation between the two military blocs. It is China's sincere hope that the general international tension and all regional tensions will be relaxed and armed conflicts abated. All efforts to this end will enjoy China's support, he said.

The Chinese Government and people sympathize and support the massive peace movements against nuclear weapons, nuclear threats and nuclear arms race that have emerged over the past few years in Europe, Japan and many other countries, Premier Zhao said.

China will further strengthen its ties and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement, he said. It will continue to support and take an active part in multilateral international activities aimed at enhancing mutual understanding and friendly cooperation among all peoples and promoting common progress, he added. Opposition to hegemonism is inseparably linked to preservation of world peace, he said. China will never seek hegemony, nor will it yield to any hegemonic pressures. China will resolutely oppose any act of hegemonism, he said, no matter which country commits it, where it happens and what form it takes.

#### Sino-U.S., Soviet Relations

OW150833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in handling its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today. He said this in his government work report at the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. China attaches importance to expanding Sino-U.S. relations, he said. However, the Taiwan question remains an obstacle to the development of these relations. He said it is possible to make steady and sustained progress in Sino-U.S. relations, so long as the U.S. strictly abides by the principles established in the Sino-U.S. joint communique. He urged the U.S. to pursue the one-China policy and take noticeable practical actions to reduce gradually and substantially its arms sales to Taiwan, leading to a final resolution of this question.

He said President Ronald Reagan reiterated during his recent visit to China that the U.S. will live up to the three communique between China and the U.S. "We appreciate this and expect the U.S. Government to take effective measures to honor its commitment," Premier Zhao said.

Turning to Sino-Soviet relations, he said, China sincerely desires the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and is ready to develop economic, technological and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union. He said there was long-term cooperation between China and the Soviet Union in revolution and construction.

For the two big countries to live in amity is in keeping with the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the two peoples and is conducive to peace in Asia and the world. Of late, there has been an increase in trade and exchange of personnel between the two countries, he added. However, the premier said, the Soviet Union is still stationing massive troops along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia, backing Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations against China and continuing its armed occupation of China's neighbour Afghanistan.

These pose a grave threat to China's security and are indisputable, objective facts, Zhao said. The Soviet Union should take practical measures to remove the above obstacles since it has expressed its readiness to improve its relations with China, he stressed. China takes a principled stand in handling relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. China will not refrain from improving relations with them because China opposes their hegemonist behavior, nor will it give up its anti-hegemonist stand because it wants to improve relations with them, nor will it try to improve its relations with one of them at the expense of the other.

#### On Sino-Vietnamese Relations

OW150837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China is ready to resume talks with Vietnam to seek better bilateral relations provided Vietnam makes commitment and declares it will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and starts to pull them out. Zhao Ziyang said this in his government work report to the National People's Congress. He said China still hopes that Vietnam which remains hostile to China will change its policies of aggression against Kampuchea and opposition to China even though Vietnam keeps stepping up its war of aggression in Kampuchea, encroaching upon the Thai territory and intensifying its armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. It is saddening to see that the age-old Sino-Vietnamese relations of friendship should have deteriorated as badly as they are today, the Chinese leader said.

#### On 5 Principles of Coexistence

OW150847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his government report here today that China will develop its relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China maintains that all countries in the world should abide by these principles so that they will become general norms governing international relations, he said. He said China lays special stress on developing good-neighborly relations with its neighboring countries, because it not only concerns China's security and development but affects peace and stability throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

Today, he continued, this region is becoming more and more important both strategically and economically, with both prospects for rapid development and various worrisome crises.

He said China will work to consolidate and expand friendly relations and cooperation with its neighbors with which China has lived in harmony. As for those countries that have differences of one kind or another with China, the Chinese Government will do its best to resolve these differences-and gradually improve bilateral relations through friendly consultations. China would wait with patience even if the differences could not be ironed out for the time being, he said.

China supports the proposition of the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the just demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, he noted. China hopes that the parties concerned will turn the armistice agreement on Korea into a peace agreement through negotiations.

China is in favor of tripartite talks between the North and the South of Korea and the United States at an early date. The leaders of China and Japan, Zhao said, have made farsighted policy decisions with a view to furthering bilateral relations in the 21st century. He added that China is determined to work together with the Japanese Government and people to realize the common wish that the Chinese and Japanese peoples will remain friendly from generation to generation and to ensure that the foreign policies of both countries will move in the direction of safeguarding world peace.

China will further promote friendship and all-round cooperation with Romania and Yugoslavia, the premier said. There are also broad prospects for developing friendly relations between China and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe, he added. China is ready to make active efforts to further expand economic and technological cooperation and friendly contacts with them, he said. China maintains good relations with many developed countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and West European countries and desires to promote political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, he continued.

This year is the 30th anniversary of the inauguration of the five principles of peaceful coexistence proposed by China together with India and Burma, Zhao said. These principles have stood the test of time and demonstrated more clearly than ever their strong vitality. They are applicable in guiding relations not only between countries with different social systems but also between countries with similar social systems, including socialist countries. Good or bad relations between countries depend on whether or not they strictly adhere to these principles, Zhao said. If all countries adhere to them, the international situation will be stable, the purposes of the UN Charter will be realized and world peace safeguarded, he said.

#### Solidarity With Third World

OW150853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China has always regarded the safeguarding of the rights and interests of the Third World countries as its international duty, said Premier Zhao Ziyang here today. China resolutely supports the struggles of the Third World countries against foreign aggression and for national independence and state sovereignty. No matter which imperialist or hegemonist power is the target of their struggle, the premier said, China will never tolerate its acts of aggression and intervention out of consideration for China's relations with the power in question.

These remarks were included in his report on government work to the National People's Congress.

China favors political settlement of international disputes, he said, but the settlement must be fair and reasonable and must ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Third World countries subject to aggression and intervention. The premier said that China, a developing socialist country, fully supports the developing countries in their struggle to establish a new international economic order. It maintains that the endeavor to establish such a new order should be integrated with the solution of the pressing problems facing the developing countries today. China thinks highly of the efforts of the Group of 77 in this connection, he said. China supports North-South dialogue and is willing to participate in South-South cooperation, he added.

To further economic and technical cooperation with the African countries, the premier said, China has put forward the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and attainment of common progress." Premier Zhao noted that these principles are equally applicable to China's economic and technical cooperation with all other Third World countries. With regard to existing cooperative projects with Third World countries, he said, China will continue to render various services to them and, through joint efforts, strive for the best economic results.

As to the projects China has already undertaken to build, the premier went on, his government will honor the agreements, guarantee the quality and bring them to consummation. China will continue to help those Third World countries, which are in dire difficulties and in particular need of help, and give them whatever assistance within its power, Zhao said. China will help them build projects which need less investment but yield good returns and directly serve the local people. It is entirely up to the people of Third World countries to choose the kind of social system they want, the premier said, adding that China will never interfere in their internal affairs. They may have closer relations with one superpower or the other and that will not affect China's efforts to develop friendly relations with them.

China has always held, Premier Zhao said, that the Third World countries have no conflict of fundamental interests and that a reasonable settlement of their differences or disputes should be sought through peaceful consultations. In no case will China get involved in their disputes and conflicts, and it opposes interference by any outside forces, Zhao stated. Of course, he added, China opposes any practice of regional hegemonism in which the strong bully the weak.

Discusses Taiwan, Hong Kong

OW150903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today expressed the conviction that China is bound to achieve its peaceful reunification and reach a satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question at an early date. In his report on government work delivered at the NPC session, Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed the policy and proposals concerning the country's peaceful reunification.

They have won growing support from Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese who are making positive contributions to this end, he said. The concept of "one country, two systems" to be put into practice after the country's reunification, he said, takes into account the fundamental interests of the state and the nation as well as historical experience and the present state of affairs in Taiwan.

These proposals and ideas are sincere and reasonable. Zhao Ziyang said. Anything said and done by the Taiwan authorities to facilitate contacts and exchange between the compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, enhance their mutual understanding and help the country's reunification will be appreciated, he said. As long as the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China share a common language on peaceful reunification, Zhao Ziyang said, everything else can be negotiated. It is better to solve the Taiwan issue sooner than later. Any hesitation or delay is against the will of the people. He called on the Taiwan authorities to give the matter serious consideration.

Turning to the Hong Kong question, the premier reaffirmed that China will resume the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. This is, he said, a firm policy decision. In order to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, a series of special policies toward it will be adopted upon the resumption of China's exercise of sovereignty, Premier Zhao said. These policies will remain unchanged for fifty years, he added. The policies include:

-- A Hong Kong special administrative region will be established in accordance with the Chinese Constitution; it will be administered by the local inhabitants and enjoy a high degree of autonomy.

-- The existing social and economic systems and life style will remain unchanged and the laws currently in force will remain basically unchanged.

-- Hong Kong will retain its status as a free port and as an international financial and trade center. It will maintain and develop economic relations with foreign countries, regions and relevant international organizations.

-- Due regard will be given to the economic interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong.

Premier Zhao said that the Chinese Government has formulated these policies after taking into full consideration the history and realities of Hong Kong. These policies, he added, are in the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, including the compatriots in Hong Kong. They are realistic and reasonable, he said.

#### Deputies Welcome Zhao Report

OW150959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Deputies attending the current National People's Congress session today welcomed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work, describing it as "encouraging," "true to facts," and "showing our way forward".

The premier's 90-minute report was punctuated by warm applause. The loudest ovation went to his announcement that China would push ahead the reform with greater energy and continue the policy of opening to the rest of the world.

Prof. Lei Jieqiong, an NPC deputy and vice-chairman of the China Association for promoting Democracy, described her first response to Premier Zhao's report as finding it "realistic". The report not only mentions the achievements China has scored in the past year, but lists existing problems and proposes concrete measures for the reforms, she said.

Huang Weilu, 68, a deputy from China's most populous province of Sichuan and chief engineer in the Ministry of the Astronautic Industry, said he was greatly encouraged by Premier Zhao's report. China has been developing at an increasingly fast pace and the national situation has kept improving each year, he said. He added he believed that the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) will surely be accomplished and the 1980 total industrial and agricultural output value will be quadrupled by the end of the century. By enumerating the achievements in all areas and pinpointing existing difficulties and problems, he said, Premier Zhao's report enables people to see both bright prospects and future tasks. "As a scientific worker, I will work hard together with my colleagues to contribute more to the country's modernization program," he said.

Dr Zhang Zhongli, an economics professor and vice-president of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, said that he was familiar with what Premier Zhao had said in his report on economic development. To bring about a new situation in its economy, Dr Zhang said, China has first of all to carry out reforms and secondly to open to the rest of the world, as Premier Zhao stressed in his report. Premier Zhao's proposals on the transition from the simultaneous use of both taxation and profit delivery for enterprises to the complete substitution of tax payment for profit delivery and measures to expand their decision-making power indicated the right direction for the reforms of enterprises, Dr Zhang said.

They would surely encourage the advanced enterprises, spur the backward ones, bring the workers' initiative into play, and benefit the state, the enterprises and the workers, he said. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, considered the decision to expand the open policy put forward in the premier's report as "an important strategic principle". Being an economic center and international port in north China, Tianjin has economic contacts with more than 140 countries and regions, he said. The further implementation of the policy of opening to the world will surely raise technical and managerial level in Tianjin so it will be able to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution in the world. Tianjin is formulating plans to build economic development zones as part of its efforts to carry out the open policy, he added.

Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, said that the guidelines set forth in the report for restructuring China's urban economic set-up are practical and speak the minds of urban economic workers. With the approval of the current NPC session, he added, the report will lend a big impetus to the restructuring of the urban economic setup and promote China's economic growth.

Ke Zhao, 74, honorary president of Sichuan University, described Premier Zhao's report as "very good."

"It spells out a number of concrete measures to tap enthusiasm of the intellectuals," he said. "The key to our country's modernization program lies in science and technology. We must pay great attention to the role of knowledge and the intellectuals."

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS NPC OPENING

HK151058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Advance in the Course of Reform -- Greeting the Opening of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] Today, the Second Session of the Sixth NPC solemnly opened in Beijing. The Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee already opened on 12 May. We warmly congratulate the opening of these two sessions in which participants gather to discuss the affairs of the state!

It has now been only 1 year since the election of the NPC and CPPCC National Committee last June, but we are happy to see that our country has scored inspiring new achievements in developing both the socialist material and the socialist spiritual civilizations and in all fields, including economy, culture administration of the law, and foreign affairs. This has been the consequence of the joint efforts of the governments at all levels and the people of all nationalities throughout our country and is the consequence of the actual implementation of the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress. Our country's socialist modernization is prosperously developing and its land is filled with vitality.

The past year was a year of big strides amid reforms. Reforms in the rural areas have continued on the basis of the tremendous successes made in previous years. Drawing on the successful experiences gained in the rural areas, the economic restructuring in the cities is being actively promoted in the light of the reality there. The tide of reform has fiercely hit and has been washing away the backward system of "eating out of the same big pot," the management systems that hinder the development of the productive force, and the outworn concepts that fetter people's minds. Modernization entails a series of reforms which, in turn, should weave into the entire process of modernization -- this important guiding idea of the Chinese Communist Party has found its way deep into the hearts of the Chinese people. Reforms are linked with the four modernizations, the hearts of the people, and the future of our motherland. Overcoming disadvantages and developing advantages through reforms and thus creating a new situation is a glorious and arduous task that history has entrusted to us. In the past, we regarded some things that were not socialist in nature as principles of socialism. This practice brought about losses to our country and people. Now, people have increasingly profoundly understood that unless we reform the modes of management and activities that hinder our efforts in order to give play to the superiority of the socialist system and unless we eliminate the impact of the "leftist" thoughts, it will be impossible for our country to make progress, the four modernizations will be hopeless, and we will not be able to satisfy our people. Firmly standing in the forefront of the reform and acting as promoters of the reforms are requirements for all the advanced people and is the spirit of our times.

The implementation of the policy of opening the country to the outside world is our unswerving policy. The switching from a closed-door policy to the policy of opening the country to the outside world, too, constitutes part of the reform. Our economic work this year will focus on two tasks: carrying out the reforms and opening up to the outside world. Thus, our economic construction will develop more quickly.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have made the major policy decisions of further opening our coastal cities to the outside world and doing a good job in economic construction in our special economic zones in order to more satisfactorily draw in foreign capital and to introduce advanced technology from abroad. This will certainly produce a positive impact on speeding up the process of the modernization in our country.

To take the road of reform, we must have a strong leadership. The success of reform precisely rests on the strength of the state organs. The NPC is the organ of the greatest power of the state. It shoulders the heavy responsibility of discussing and solving major issues of the state. One of the key items on this session's agenda is the question of how we are to continue to push our economic construction forward. The session shall make policy decisions on a number of issues related to domestic construction and see the strength of the state power to push forward the reforms from the top down and thus enable it to develop smoothly and thus guarantee the implementation of major reform measures. Through carrying out political consultation, giving play to its role of democratic supervision, soliciting opinions on overcoming disadvantages and developing advantages, and giving play to the strong points of gathering round people of talent, the CPPCC will play a very good role in the reforms.

We believe that the NPC deputies participating in the session will fully reflect the views of our people and that the members of the CPPCC National Committee will fully carry on their tradition of consulting together and conscientiously make contributions to the cause of the four modernizations. These two important sessions will surely score perfect successes!

#### CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

##### Deng Yingchao Speech

OW140901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Speech at the Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Twelve May 1984; by Deng Yingchao.

Members, comrades: The Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is now in session. The meeting is held under gratifying circumstances marked by the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Our country's industrial and agricultural production continues to grow. Total value of industrial and agricultural output and of output of certain major products in 1983 has already reached or surpassed the targets set for the Sixth 5-Year Plan 3 years ahead of time. Annual output of certain major industrial and agricultural goods ranks among those of the top 10 countries of the world (but value of per capita output, of course, still lags far behind, and it should not be hard for anybody to understand that this problem can only be resolved by sustained hard work). Economic development during the first 4 months this year was very satisfactory, and economic performance improved conspicuously. Positive results have been achieved in the construction of our country's special economic zones. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently made a major policy decision of opening up more coastal cities for the construction of more special economic zones and for doing a still better job in importing foreign capital and advanced foreign technology. Our country's economic reform has also been expedited. Rural reform has created a good momentum for urban reform. Following the development of production, the people's living standard, both materially and culturally, has been improved.

The successful launching and positioning of our country's experimental communications satellites signify a new leap forward in our country's space technology, and people of all nationalities in the country are greatly encouraged by this achievement. We members of the CPPCC National Committee also heartily rejoice at this achievement. The situation of political stability, unity, and liveliness in the nations has further developed.

Thanks to the great successes achieved in building a socialist spiritual civilization, in opposing and checking spiritual pollution, and in striking at criminal offenses, a conspicuous change for the better has been accomplished in public order and in the standards of social conduct. New people and new deeds have continued to appear. Lei Feng-type people have come forth in large numbers. Owing to the sound development of the Communist Party's rectification of party organizations, party style has gradually improved. Many drawbacks which have displeased the broad masses of people are being corrected one by one, and this has expedited reform and development on all fronts and greatly increased the nation's confidence in the Communist Party. Of course, there are still many problems concerning party rectification that need to be resolved, and we can by no means be complacent or slacken efforts in this regard. In external affairs, at a time when the international situation is even more tense and more turbulent, our country has upheld an independent foreign policy and the five principles for peaceful coexistence, firmly safeguarded world peace, and worked together with people of all countries in opposing nuclear arms race and in easing international tension, thus further broadening our foreign contacts and developing, in particular, our friendly relations with Third World countries. Today, China is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. These achievements are being accomplished jointly, under the CPC's leadership, by Chinese workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities, personages of all democratic parties and personages not affiliated to any party, the various mass organizations and patriotic personages of all walks of life as well as our countrymen in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

A thriving and lively new situation has appeared on our country's patriotic united front. In this new historical period, the scope of unity on the united front is much broader than in any other period in the past, and this scope continues to broaden. The important role played by the united front has become increasingly conspicuous in socialist construction. New things capable of serving the four modernizations have kept appearing on the united front, and many projects have been highly feasible. New achievements have been accomplished by the CPPCC. In addition to discussing major state affairs and providing consultative and advisory services, the CPPCC National Committee has paid close attention to inspecting and supervising the work of keeping all CPPCC members well informed about state affairs, encouraging them to put forth their best efforts, and making sure that policies toward them are implemented.

Today, the issue of implementing policies toward CPPCC members has been basically resolved or is being resolved. And conspicuous progress has been achieved in keeping CPPCC members well informed about state affairs and in encouraging them to put forward their best efforts. Various democratic parties have held national congresses to chart a new course in serving society and providing all sorts of consultative services and to reaffirm their conspicuous successes in this regard and their policies of serving the state's general task during the new period. The third national congress of representatives of returned Overseas Chinese and the conference of directors of Overseas Chinese affairs offices of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held not long ago earnestly studied the issue of exploring the new situation in Overseas Chinese affairs, stressing that it is necessary to combat the influence of "leftist" thinking and implement effectively all policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. This fully reflects the motherland's cordial concern for the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese, their families, and countrymen living abroad, and will certainly arouse their love for their country and hometowns and strengthen our solidarity with them.

The achievement of peaceful reunification through Taiwan's return to the motherland is an important matter which concerns people of all nationalities on both sides of the strait. We have long made known to the world our principles, policies and tentative ideas on the achievement of peaceful reunification. The key to the problem now is the attitude of the Taiwan authorities. The reunification of the motherland will be accomplished sooner or later. Early settlement of the Taiwan question is better than a belated one. Any hesitation or procrastination runs counter to the wishes of the people. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will give this matter serious consideration. We also hope that our compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals living abroad will actively promote and expedite the settlement of this question.

Today we are in a great era greeting a new economic revitalization and a new technological revolution. Our work in every field must serve socialist economic construction, the central task, and must be adapted to the needs of economic revitalization and technological revolution. The fundamental task of the patriotic united front and the CPPCC during the new period is to exert the greatest efforts possible to unite with all forces that can be united with and to mobilize all positive factors to develop and strengthen the great unity and great reunification of the Chinese nation, to strive to achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the value of annual gross industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, to build a high-level socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and to achieve the three major tasks of the 1980's and the 1990's. We must continue to emancipate our minds, combat the residual "leftist" influence, firmly adhere to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe," continue to implement all policies, energetically support and carry forward the spirit displayed by personages of all quarters who dare to reform and open up a new situation, and give full scope to the initiative, intelligence, and wisdom of all sectors of the united front. We must, in particular, properly implement the policies toward intellectuals, and give full play to their roles in the four modernizations so that the capabilities of our intellectuals can be fully tapped. For this reason, allow me to elaborate on the work style, propagation, and educational work of our united front operation.

During the long years of revolution and construction, our country's united front operation has developed many fine traditions and a work style, which mainly includes political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation between communists and noncommunists, communists making friends with nonparty personages, and self-education. These traditions and this work style were encouraged and nurtured by Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation along with noncommunist friends. The question of work style is an extremely important one because it has an important bearing on whether or not our tasks, principles, and policies can be carried out correctly. We will get nowhere if we do not have the correct tasks, principles and policies, and we must have the proper work style and work method to carry them out. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a whole range of correct tasks, principles and policies have been laid down for the united front and its fine traditions and work style have been gradually restored. However, there are still some shortcomings in our work style, and efforts should be made to improve it.

1. Political consultation is an important way for our country to carry forward socialist democracy and correctly handle internal relations within the united front. The cardinal political principles of our country and the major questions in the political life of the people of all nationalities should be dealt with through political consultation and by heeding widely the opinions of all concerned. Questions concerning internal relations within the united front of our country must also be adjusted and resolved through political consultation.

This consultation is democratic, equal, and sincere. It is not conducted in a perfunctory way, and there is no forcing of views on others. Genuine political unanimity, or genuine basic political unanimity, is reached through repeated consultation and full exchange of views, drawing on the collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas. Prior to consultation, there should be good preparatory work so that all participants in the consultation will understand the related situation and materials and will have ample time for consideration or deliberation. During the consultation, the opinions of all participants should be seriously heeded. Opinions that can be adopted should be adopted. As for those that cannot be adopted, explanations of the situation and the reasons for not adopting the opinions should be given. People who still hold on to their own differing views should be allowed to hold such views. Even if their views are wrong, it is necessary to take the attitude of "not blaming speakers but letting the listeners draw useful lessons from their views." Communists should be good at doing their work by consulting democratic parties and people without party affiliation. They should not resort to simple administrative measures, still less style themselves as leaders and put on airs of being above others. The CPPCC committees at all levels should strengthen and improve their work of political consultation and make a conscientious effort to overcome their shortcomings in this work.

2. Democratic supervision consists of making proposals to and criticizing one another on the basis of common political principles. Functioning as the core of leadership, the Chinese Communist Party is particularly in need of criticism and supervision by the masses, including by the democratic parties and nonparty people. This is of great advantage for carrying forward socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, preventing the party and government from being divorced from the masses, overcoming bureaucracy, and discovering and correcting in a timely manner the shortcomings and mistakes in work. The salient features of democratic supervision carried out by the CPPCC and democratic parties are manifested in the fact that they encourage the free airing of views, invigorate people's thinking, and enable them to speak out freely so that the opinions, demands, criticisms, and suggestions of all concerned are fully reflected. Although democratic supervision by the CPPCC and the democratic parties is not of the nature of exercising state power, it is an indispensable and important way of developing China's socialist democracy; it also supplements the supervision by the organs of state power. For this reason, it receives the respect and great attention of the Communist Party and the People's Government as well. We should further develop the fine tradition and style of such democratic supervision and should heed differing views of one kind or another. It is a normal phenomenon and a good thing that differing views exist within the united front as long as the four basic principles are upheld. Otherwise, without comparison, argument, and proof, people's minds can easily become ossified, and the various tasks of our united front will be at a standstill, something that would be unfavorable to opening up a new situation. We should firmly oppose the practice of "what one person says goes" and the bureaucratic attitude marked by superficial respect but actual neglect of criticisms and suggestions raised by nonparty persons. We should see to it that democratic life will be further improved and become more lively in our country.

3. Cooperation between communists and noncommunists is a common and regular aspect of relations within the united front. A good cooperative working relationship between communists and noncommunists is a major condition for doing successful work in all institutions, including government organizations, schools, and enterprises. In the course of the protracted revolution and construction, the democratic parties and the broad masses of nonparty people have undergone various rigorous tests along with the Chinese Communist Party. They have stood together through thick and thin, shared weal and woe, and established a profound, close friendship, thus laying an even more solid political foundation for cooperation between communists and noncommunists today.

To form a good cooperative working relationship, we should, first of all, see that nonparty persons are patriotic and very eager to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations program and the reunification of the motherland. Second, we should realize the important role played by nonparty persons, who are relatively knowledgeable and have extensive social connections and influence and rather rich political experience. Third, it is necessary to be good at seeking common ground or, more specifically, seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones. While seeking common ground on major issues, it is necessary to make up for each other's deficiencies by learning from each other so that both will make improvements. Fourth, we should fully use their services. We should see to it that nonparty persons are kept informed of the current situation, make efforts and display their strong points, and are given proper jobs, power and responsibility. In the latter half of last year and in April of this year, the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee organized two inspection tours for some Communist Party members and nonparty persons to go down together to see if CPPCC Committee members were kept informed of the current situation and were making efforts and to find out how the policy in this regard was being implemented. The tours provided good experience in cooperating closely and working together with people without party affiliation. We should go all out to promote such tours and popularize them in more areas of our work.

4. It is necessary to make more friends. In particular, Communist Party members are urged to make friends with nonparty people, including those who can criticize their faults frankly. This is of vital significance for forming close ties between comrades inside and outside the party, enabling them to know each other's thinking, and increasing their unity. With the continuous expansion of the patriotic united front, we should not only enhance our friendship with old friends but should make more and more new friends. Due to the influence of the 10 years of turmoil, some of our Communist Party members have less contacts with nonparty friends, and it is right for nonparty comrades to criticize and make all-out efforts to carry forward our fine tradition of making more friends. Communist Party members, leading cadres in particular, must take the initiative in making friends with more nonparty comrades, contact them more frequently, have heart-to-heart talks with them, and listen to their opinions and demands with an open mind so that they will dare to speak out frankly and so that communists and noncommunists will really treat each other with all sincerity.

5. We should carry forward the fine tradition of self-education and self-remolding. In the course of socialist modernization, intensive changes have taken place in all aspects of China's society. While transforming the objective world, we should also transform our own subjective world. We should continue to raise our political awareness, update our knowledge, broaden our field of vision, understand the new situation, study new questions, and sum up new experiences. Only thus can we meet the needs of social development. We should carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice, and encourage voluntary and earnest study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as well as current events, related policies, and knowledge of modern science and culture. We should combine study with practice, with investigation and study, and with visits to various places. In the course of study, ideological emancipation and free discussions should be encouraged, and the principle of not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people, and not using the big stick should be carried out conscientiously. In no way should past "leftist" mistakes be repeated. The party Central Committee has decided that party rectification should involve the Communist Party only, not the democratic parties and nonparty people. We should resolutely implement this instruction and earnestly heed the opinions of nonparty comrades so as to improve our work.

With regard to party rectification, the party Central Committee and its United Front Department have extensively solicited opinions from the democratic parties, nonparty people, and mass organizations concerned and put into practice the method of correcting mistakes while rectifying party organization. Communist Party organizations concerned are also doing the same. We should encourage each others, close our ranks, and advance together.

The CPPCC is the organizational manifestation of China's patriotic united front. In doing their work, CPPCC organs must show and bring into full play the fine traditions and work style of the united front and conscientiously improve their work. First, to do a good job in fostering cooperation between communists and noncommunists, Communist Party members must respect the functions and powers of noncommunists, have confidence in and support their work, bring into full play their active role, and refrain from making decisions by themselves without consulting others. Second, it is essential to fully implement the spirit of conducting democratic consultation. All major questions and work that require consultation should be settled through earnest consultation. Third, ample preparations and careful arrangements must be made for conducting political consultation.

During the new historical period, the united front remains an important magic wand for people of all nationalities in China to wage struggle in unity and to build and unify the motherland. It is imbued with enormous vitality. Filled with clear-cut Chinese characteristics, the CPPCC is a united front organ of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. At present, some people both inside and outside the Communist Party still have an inadequate or even an incorrect understanding of the united front and the CPPCC. One of the reasons is the remaining influence of "leftist" ideas; the other is our inadequate publicity and education work. In order to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front and do a good job in developing the CPPCC, we must from now on carry out widespread and deepgoing publicity and education concerning the united front inside and outside the Communist Party over a protracted period. In carrying out this education, we must on the one hand, clearly stress theoretically the important role of the united front in the new period and the party's correct guidelines and policies with regard to the united front; on the other hand, we must use various forms, channels and means of propaganda to publicize and report on vivid examples and achievements in doing united front work as well as on the various important activities of the CPPCC, the various democratic parties and noncommunists. We hope that the CPPCC, the various democratic parties and noncommunists will do a good job in carrying out publicity and education work for the united front together with the Communist Party organs at all levels.

Let us hoist high the banner of patriotism, unite each with each other even more closely, bring into full play the fine traditions and work style of the united front, carry out our work well, and make fresh contributions to greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the nation and to further creating an overall new situation for developing united front and CPPCC work.

Hu Ziang Report

0W150133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, made a work report at the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee on 12 May.

He said: It has been almost a year since the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee was convened. In the past year, an unprecedentedly excellent situation has emerged on the patriotic united front. All democratic parties, and such people's mass organizations as the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese have successively called congresses and, on the basis of summing up experience, put forward principles for guiding future work and tasks, thereby taking a new step in the struggle for unity to reinvigorate the Chinese nation.

The report explained the following major tasks accomplished by the CPPCC Standing Committee in the past year:

-- It has earnestly implemented policies, strengthened unity, and mobilized the enthusiasm of various circles. In accordance with the guidelines of the speeches by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Yingchao, the second meeting of the Sixth CPPCC Standing Committee decided to set up investigation teams together with the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, democratic parties, and nonparty democratic personages to investigate how the CPPCC members were kept informed of state affairs, and announced their efforts in this direction and how policies on them had been implemented. The investigation teams twice toured provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, in September last year and April this year, and obtained first-hand information concerning these questions through meetings, discussions, and interviews. In mid-December last year, the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held a forum on the implementation of policies, which was attended by CPPCC vice chairman and directors of the United Front Work Department from all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Comrade Xi Zhongxun, Political Bureau member and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended, and made an important speech at the forum. Earnest and intensive efforts were made to publicize the CPC Central Committee's instructions on implementing policies, to transmit a central leading comrade's important speech showing concern for CPPCC members, to understand how CPPCC members were kept informed of state affairs, and announced their efforts in this direction, and how policies on them had been implemented, to exchange experience among various localities in implementing policies, to enhance cooperation between CPC and nonparty personages, to reflect the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe," build closer relations between the CPPCC National Committee and CPPCC committees in various localities and consult with them in solving a host of problems, thereby giving strong impetus to the implementation of policies in various localities.

-- It has played an active role in the modernization drive, through conducting political consultation and democratic supervision. Since the convening of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the Standing Committee had held five meetings to hear and discuss reports by responsible comrades of the CPC Central Committee and State Council departments concerned the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," on striking at criminal offenses, on international situation, and on greeting the new technological revolution. The meetings approved the "Circular Concerning Further Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'" and the "Resolution Concerning Severely Clamping Down on Criminal Offenses." Standing Committee members in Beijing attended NPC Standing Committee meetings as observers in political, economic, and cultural affairs. They also attended a recent forum to discuss the question of the opening of 14 additional coastal port cities, and the stepping up of economic development of the coastal region. Through discussions on these reports, Standing Committee members have deepened their understanding of the development of the domestic, as well as the international, situation, and made suggestions concerning major political consultation and democratic supervision.

-- It has assisted democratic parties in carrying out their work, and kept in touch and coordinated with them in offering economic consultations, helping the outlying areas with professional knowledge, sponsoring lectures and running schools. Under the guidance of the line, principles and policies formulated by the CPC since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee, all democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce have emancipated the mind, and done away with conventions by launching new activities geared to the needs of society, including economic consultations, a scientific and technical information service, training of teachers, and industrial and commercial management staff, assisting outlying areas with professional knowledge, sponsoring lectures and running schools. To help coordinate these activities in the democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, have emancipated the mind, and done away with conventions by launching new activities geared to the needs of society, including economic consultation, a scientific and technical information service, training of teachers, and industrial and commercial management staff, assisting outlying areas with professional knowledge, sponsoring lectures and running schools. To help coordinate these activities in the democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the CPPCC Standing Committee held special forums, attended by responsible comrades of the democratic parties and the federation, to exchange views on running schools and planting trees and grasses, and study and handle some problems of common concern.

-- It has striven actively to realize the motherland's reunification at an early date. The realization of peaceful reunification of the motherland is already the set policy of the CPC and the Chinese Government. It is also the most important current task for the patriotic united front. At the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, Chairman Deng Yingchao explicitly stated that, "After reunification of the motherland, the CPC and the Chinese Kuomintang will implement the policy of lasting cooperation, long-term coexistence and mutual supervision." At the New Year's Day tea party this year, Chairman Deng Yingchao made a comprehensive exposition of the policy on peaceful reunification, expressing the hope of hearing an opinion from both the Taiwan authorities and the people, inviting them to visit the mainland in a way they prefer, and, at the same time, denouncing activities of "Taiwan independence," and of those who interfere in China's internal affairs, thereby winning strong support from patriotic compatriots at home and abroad. In accordance with a decision of the Second Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC Standing Committee, a working group for the motherland's reunification was established last September. Since the establishment of the working group, CPPCC members and people from various circles have showed concern and attached great importance to its work. They have written letters, or paid visits, to the working group, offering many useful suggestions. In the past 8 months, the working group has carried out a series of activities to promote mutual understanding between the people of various social strata on the two sides of the strait, and the motherland's reunification, and help foreigners understand our country's relevant policy.

-- It has actively launched people-to-people diplomatic activities. These activities have enhanced the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries, especially Third World countries, deepened their mutual understanding, and played an important role in winning sympathy and support for our country, and broadening China's international influence.

-- It has intensified office building, and improved work style. In 1982, the CPPCC Standing Committee restructured the office and readjusted the leading body. In order to overcome bureaucracy, and raise work efficiency, the CPPCC Standing Committee has continued to carry out office building since the convening of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Since the CPC unfolded its party rectification, improvement has been made in CPPCC office work, along with the progress of correcting mistakes in the course of rectification.

In conclusion, Hu Ziang said: The development of the situation has put a higher demand than ever on the work of the CPPCC. The mission entrusted us by history is a glorious, but arduous, one.

Let us unite, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, bring into full play the fine tradition and style of the CPPCC's work, make active efforts to create a new situation in the CPPCC's work, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all active factors which can be mobilized, and continually overcome obstacles on the road ahead, in order to contribute more to accomplishing the building of the four modernizations, realizing the great undertaking of the motherland's reunification, opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding universal peace.

Li, Deng Yingchao Meet Members

OW141031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 13 May 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent: "A Grand Session of Unity" -- sidelights of the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee]

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 May many prominent people gathered at the Great Hall of the People, where an atmosphere of great joy prevailed. The Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee was opening there. Bringing with them new achievements in various fields of endeavor, the CPPCC members had cheerfully come to the Great Hall to discuss state affairs together.

At about 1500, party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Peng Znen and others came to the lounge of the Great Hall and cordially shook hands with everyone. Holding CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Burhan Shahidi's hand, Li Xiannian asked: "How old are you?" Burhan replied: "I am 90." Paying respect by cupping his hands, Li Xiannian said: "Wish you good health and long life!" Meeting Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya of the CPPCC National Committee, Deng Yingchao inquired about his work and living conditions. When Deng Yingchao learned that the 44-year-old Pagbalha Geleg Namgya was the youngest vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, she cheerfully clapped her hands, saying: "Good, good, you are a Tibetan compatriot, a young compatriot."

In the members' lounge, old friends who had not seen each other for a long time sat side by side to cheerfully talk about old times. Film director Xie Tian and actress Qin Yi had a cordial talk with Hong Kong film director Xia Meng. Xie Tian, who came back from Hong Kong not long ago, said: We went to Hong Kong with 17 films to participate in a film exchange. Our friends in the film-making field in Hong Kong gave us vigorous support. Xia Meng said: You were a guest that time. It is said that you are the host this time. Xie Tian burst into laughter. He said: This time, we will arrange a cordial get-together.

As the opening ceremony came to an end, Chairperson Deng Yingchao made an impromptu speech. She said: Due to my advanced age, I am unable to attend further CPPCC meetings. You members have to excuse me. She said: During this session, I will try my best to attend some group discussions and listen to members' views. Deng Yingchao's remarks were followed by warm applause in the hall.

NANFANG RIBAO ON REPUDIATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK150407 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Good To Raise the Proposition of Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] The issue of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" has been once again raised in the current party rectification. It is good to raise this issue! It is completely to the point to raise this issue at this moment. We can first review what some people are still arguing about. Some people say: Was there really nothing good in the "Cultural Revolution"?

The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee already gives a clear appraisal of the "Cultural Revolution" and the conclusion is thoroughly negative. The "Cultural Revolution" was completely wrong in both theory and practice. It was "an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration." However, as of now, a small number of people are still yearning for the days of the "Cultural Revolution." Why don't they feel pained when seeing the serious losses caused to the party and the state by this catastrophe during the 10 years of domestic turmoil?

Some people argue: Is it true that people who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" must have been deeply influenced by the "leftist" ideology? Since new party members were admitted into the party by the old hands, it is those old party members who should be the first to examine themselves and eliminate the "leftist" influence in their minds.

Yes, all party members, no matter whether new or old, must eliminate the influence of "leftism" in their minds. This is beyond question. However, is it not a historical fact that those who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" have been more deeply influenced by "leftism"? This fact can never be obliterated and altered by sophistry.

Some people ask: Could it be that party members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" must be considered ineligible for their party membership?

Beyond question, as long as a person is formally admitted into a party organization, his party membership must be recognized. The matter in question is whether this person really has the political and ideological quality that meets the requirements for a Communist Party member. What should be the yardstick to judge this? It must not be the "standards" used during the "Cultural Revolution." Party members must subject themselves to the standards specified in the new party Constitution.

What do the above arguments show? They show that some people, as of now, still have not agreed to thoroughly repudiate and negate the "Cultural Revolution." Perhaps they agree in words that the "Cultural Revolution" was not good, but they still cherish favorable feelings toward the "Cultural Revolution."

For most people who make such arguments, the problem is that they have not acquired a correct understanding of the matter, but there are also some people who stick to the erroneous position against the party central leadership. We should make concrete analysis and should take a realistic attitude when dealing with these cases.

However, whether a Communist Party member agrees to thoroughly repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" is a very serious question concerning his party spirit.

Without thoroughly repudiating the "Cultural Revolution," how can we really implement the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? How can we really carry out the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? And how can we thoroughly eliminate the influence of "leftism" and maintain a uniform political and ideological position with the party central leadership?

Moreover, without thoroughly repudiating the "Cultural Revolution," how can those party members who committed mistakes in the 10-year domestic turmoil really realize their mistakes and correctly sum up experience and learn lessons so as to enhance their political consciousness, strengthen their party spirit, and transform themselves into qualified party members? And how can we thoroughly expel the "people of three categories" from the party?

We ardently hope that all party organizations and party members will pay close attention to the matter of thoroughly repudiating and negating the "Cultural Revolution." Only thus can we better fulfill the tasks of achieving ideological unity, rectifying the party's style of work, strengthening discipline, and purifying party organizations in the party rectification so as to bring about new developments in all fields of our work.

#### GUANGDONG GOVERNOR SEES PROSPECTS FOR INVESTORS

HK150423 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 1

[Report: "Liang Lingguang Points Out Bright Prospects for Making Investments in Guangdong Province When Meeting With Japanese and Hong Kong Businessmen"]

[Text] Yesterday evening, provincial Governor Liang Lingguang met with a group of visiting Japanese and Hong Kong businessmen and said: In the future, many things are still to be done in construction in Guangdong, and there is plenty of scope for foreign economic cooperation. The prospects for investment in Guangdong are certainly very bright.

Liang Lingguang said: Of the 19 areas that the central authorities have decided to open to the outside world, 6 are located in Guangdong Province. We will consistently carry out the principle of equality and mutual benefit and will provide legal safeguards for foreign investments, so it is certain that the prospects are bright. For example, when we decided to build the China Hotel, the White Swan Hotel, and the Garden Hotel in Guangzhou, some people were afraid that they might incur losses. However, only a year after the White Swan Hotel was put into operation, it has begun to yield returns. It is said that the China Hotel will yield returns equal to the investment in 7 to 8 years' time if it maintains its current results. Our previous cooperation has laid a good foundation. We hope this cooperation will continue to develop.

Before provincial Governor Liang Lingguang met with the Japanese guests, responsible people of the provincial Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Commission had briefed them on the 102 projects in Guangdong which require foreign investment. These projects include hydropower stations, coal-fueled thermal power stations, bridges, harbors, chemical industrial equipment, technical transformation of the Guangzhou nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the development of packing materials, and a reclamation project in Zhanjiang. The Japanese guests were interested in these projects.

GUANGXI RIBAO VIEWS NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK100412 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 May 84

[Report on 9 May GUANGXI RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "The Great Cultural Revolution Must Be Completely and Totally Negated"]

[Text] The article says: We have encountered a major problem in unifying people's thinking in the current party rectification, and that is, as first mentioned by RENMIN RIBAO and LIAONING RIBAO, it is essential to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution.

Since starting last year to handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, as a result of restudying the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and resolutely bringing order out of chaos, we have broken through the ideological binding which existed for a long time of the idea that held that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution, and have acted according to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, with the result that lively development has been recorded in the work of handling leftover problems and all other work. This is a major change and breakthrough.

However, it takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze three feet deep. Due to the fact that we did not do well in discussing the question of the criterion of truth several years ago, and did not seriously solve the problem of bringing order out of chaos in ideology, while time has been pressing and the amount of great since starting to handle the leftover problems, and ideological education work has not been done meticulously and thoroughly enough, we have not yet been able to break completely free from the erroneous influence of certain comrades regarding the Great Cultural Revolution, and some people even now, whether deliberately or not, affirm the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution and hold that certain of its methods were correct.

They say that it is always necessary to divide one into two, and we cannot say that there was nothing good about the Great Cultural Revolution at all. This view is wrong. The history of the whole country and of Guangxi has proven that from its guiding ideology and theory to its practice and methods, extending to all the factional activities of every faction, the Cultural Revolution was completely wrong. It is wrong for one faction to hold power. It is also wrong for two factions to hold power. Supporting the left means supporting factions. It is wrong to support any faction.

There was absolutely not any so-called correct line in Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution. No faction could represent the correct line. The Great Cultural Revolution was in no sense a revolution or social advance. There was no advantage in it whatsoever. It is only those persons of three categories who rose to power through rebelling and gained advantage during the Cultural Revolution who are reluctant to part with it and find it unforgettable. Our cadres and masses suffered all kind of hardship during the the Cultural Revolution and experienced all kinds of perverse acts. They bear many scars and cannot forget what happened. Naturally they will not feel that there was the slightest good about the Great Cultural Revolution. The Great Cultural Revolution was in fact a serious calamity. Why should people still need to find out the so-called correct points and advantages of this calamity?

It should be pointed out that drawing a distinction regarding the Cultural Revolution does not just mean a distinction between right and wrong in the Great Cultural Revolution. It means that, after completely and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we can absorb the useful lessons and vow never to make such mistakes in the future.

Some say that production developed in Guangxi during the Great Cultural Revolution, and this could be called one of its merits. This too does not accord with the facts. It takes no account of the amount of padding in production at that time. That Guangxi's industrial and agricultural production developed somewhat during the 10 years of internal disorder was the result of the struggle of the party and people against leftist errors and the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. It was the result of the hard work of the masses who resisted the pressure of the Cultural Revolution's criticism of the so-called theory of productive force and withstood the sabotage attempts to halt production to make revolution. All these things are certainly not so-called merits of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The Resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee put it well: Our cause would have accomplished much greater achievements but for the Great Cultural Revolution. This is precisely the fact. Guangxi suffered particularly grave damage during the Great Cultural Revolution. At that time, the situation was stabilized on the surface, but there were many latent factors of instability and very many problems were left behind which we now have to work with great skill and effort to tackle. We still have to eliminate the pernicious influence of the leftist errors of the Great Cultural Revolution; otherwise, it will be very difficult to fulfill the demand for rejuvenating the economy.

Some say that the Cultural Revolution was launched by Chairman Mao. Ransacking people's homes, marching people around to be struggled against, organizing special case teams, and writing mass criticism articles were all carried out according to orders and were legal. There was nothing erroneous about them.

This is only looking at the surface, not at the essence. The great majority of people who got involved in the Great Cultural Revolution in its initial stage did so out of their trust in Chairman Mao and the party. Later, after various twists and turns and suffering, they gradually enhanced their awareness and took an attitude of doubt and hesitation regarding the Cultural Revolution; this eventually turned into resistance and opposition. Many people were dealt blows in varying degrees on that account.

It is out of consideration for these exceptional historical circumstances that the party has not laid stress on holding individual comrades accountable for mistakes committed during the Great Cultural Revolution. However, the experiences of history merit attention. The bitter lessons must be seriously absorbed. Not laying stress on individual accountability does not mean that these people need not clearly realize their mistakes and lay down their burdens to forge ahead with clear conscience. It is necessary to spontaneously sum up experiences and lessons. If one has made mistakes, it is best to honestly acknowledge them. If a person fails to acknowledge his mistakes, he may repeat them in the future and may also be taken advantage of by certain persons. Spontaneously carrying out self-examination and making a clean breast of the problems is beneficial for people whose thinking is muddled, and is also a rebuff to those elements who oppose and harm the party with ulterior motives. This is beneficial for both the party and oneself.

As for the question of legality, that is a strained interpretation of the word. There was no legality whatsoever. This is because the Great Cultural Revolution was internal chaos erroneously launched by the leader and taken advantage of by counterrevolutionary cliques. It legalized a whole series of erroneous theories and practices, and thus poisoned people all the more and did all the more harm to the cadres and masses. We must not therefore conceal our mistakes by saying we were carrying out orders, and regard so-called legitimacy as correct.

Some say that criticizing bourgeois and revisionist things and struggling against the capitalist roaders were carried out according to the principles and policies of the Cultural Revolution at that time. What was incorrect about them? Now, too, they say, is it not necessary to resolutely carry out the central policies and principles?

It is extremely erroneous to place on a par and lump together promotion of the erroneous things of the Cultural Revolution and implementation of the correct line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. What in fact was criticized most deeply in criticizing bourgeois and revisionist things during the Cultural Revolution was Marxist and socialist principles. The capitalist roaders whom the Great Cultural Revolution was out to overthrow were precisely the backbone forces in our socialist cause. The indiscriminate criticism and struggle of that time had many serious consequences. Recalling the past and comparing it with the present, how could people not recall the painful experiences of that time? This is because the situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has, as is obvious to all, caused great happiness throughout the land. The party has concentrated the will of the people and formulated the correct line, principles, and policies. In only a few years, we have victoriously accomplished the great historic change and guided the motherland's socialist cause back onto the broad road. This has naturally gained the trust and support of the people of the whole country. As party members and revolutionary cadre, we should naturally be still more spontaneous in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee. Otherwise, without strong party spirit, it will be fundamentally impossible for us to properly fulfill the tasks assigned us by the whole party.

In party rectification, it is first necessary to tackle the major topic of totally negating the Cultural Revolution, and unify thinking in connection with reality. Only then can we sort out everything else and truly implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of the 12th CPC Congress. Without completely and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we cannot affirm the correctness of the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, emancipate ourselves from the bindings of serious leftist mistakes and from the two whatevers, eradicate all factionalism and strengthen party spirit, and truly appreciate the correctness and necessity of the CPC Central Committee's policy decision on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. In turn, we will be unable to completely wek out people of three categories and strive to make comrades who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution return to the party's correct line. Hence, we must devote great effort to solving this problem.

The current all-round party rectification is actually a movement of education in Marxism-Leninism throughout the entire party. We must adroitly guide action according to the circumstances, take as our guidelines the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the central policy decision on handling leftover problems in Guangxi, link theory with reality, bring democracy into full play, let the party members be bold to speak out and reveal their thinking, and conduct discussions in depth. In this way we can, through self-education among the masses, reach the goal of completely taking stock of and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. We can also solve the new problems in the new historical conditions, accomplish ideological and political unity and unanimity in action, and make tangible contributions in working in concert to rejuvenate Guangxi.

## Further Report

HK150257 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 84

["Report" on 14 May GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Totally Negate the Notion That Guangxi Had a Correct Line During the Cultural Revolution -- Further Comment on Completely and Totally Negating the Great Cultural Revolution"]

[Excerpts] [In progress]...Protecting factionalism and persisting in leftist errors, to the extent of resisting the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session, with the result that Guangxi was unable to truly attain stability and unity or change for a long time its backwardness in economics, culture, science and technology, and education.

This absurd theory has become a spiritual pillar of certain people in upholding factionalism and opposing party spirit over a long period. Today, when we are launching all-round party rectification, it is time to totally negate this spiritual pillar in poisoning people. A few people have never been willing to totally negate the notion that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution. As grounds for this, they cite the so-called facts that in the last few years of the Cultural Revolution, Guangxi enjoyed political stability and unity, and its economy developed somewhat. They have also found a so-called theoretical basis, holding that in understanding things it is necessary to study the universality of contradictions, and pay all the more attention to their special characteristics. With regard to the special characteristics of the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, as they see it, the special thing was that the leadership of Guangxi consistently acted counter to Lin Biao and the gang of four; as a result, during the Cultural Revolution, Guangxi was a region where nobody rose to power through rebellion, nobody was [word indistinct], and nobody had ties with the gang of four.

In accordance with this so-called special characteristic, they have formulated and long upheld this theory: Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution. In fact this so-called theory and facts are out-and-out deceptions of themselves and others. In the face of the volume of facts unearthed during the handling of leftover problems, the hollowness of this theory has already been revealed beyond a doubt. However, a few people simply cannot tear themselves away from this notion. Even today they are still talking a lot about the so-called achievements of Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution and denouncing the work of handling leftover problems. In doing so they are precisely providing a specific expression of this notion. There is nothing strange about this. Existence determines consciousness. They need this spiritual pillar.

How should we regard the political and economic situation in Guangxi during the last few years of the Cultural Revolution? Under the conditions of that time, was Guangxi able to enjoy stability and unity built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and on the principles of party spirit? Was it able to enjoy true stability and unity, when so many leftover problems had not been handled, when the victims of so many miscarriages of justice had not been rehabilitated, when reliance was placed on clamping down the lid and on a head-in-the-sand policy, instead of on the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and bringing order out of chaos?

Temporary and superficial tranquillity does not mean that contradictions have been solved. There can be no question of a so-called correct line in superficial stability and unity.

So, for the statement that the economy developed somewhat, it is necessary to make a specific analysis.

1. That production in the region developed somewhat at the time was the result of the struggle and efforts of the worker-peasant masses and the intellectuals. It was certainly not because Guangxi had a so-called correct line during the Cultural Revolution. It is certain that our cause would have achieved still greater success had there not been the Cultural Revolution, the serious Calamities caused at the outset of the movement in Guangxi, and the practice of regarding correct economic policies as revisionist and capitalist and launching indiscriminate criticism of them.

2. At that time, there was temporary and superficial tranquillity in the region for several years, and industrial and agricultural production could thus be carried out amid relative stability. In fact this stability was false. It concealed many serious problems and internal wounds, and left behind a lot of serious consequences. This was by no means the true stability and unity demanded by the party and the masses, with the contradictions well and truly solved.

3. Although there was relatively great growth in the industrial and agricultural production figures, the economic results were very poor. Moreover there were great falsehoods in the figures, while the methods adopted were completely those of issuing blind commands and pursuing leftist stuff without seeking truth from facts. For instance, there was subjectivist pursuit of agricultural mechanization. Every county had to build a chemical fertilizer plant. There was continuous escalation of collective enterprises, and transition to great collectives and less ownership by the whole people, without any apparent development. The Hongshui He Dam was built without any survey and design work, and so on. Apart from wasting a lot of capital, manpower, and material, all this gravely impaired the socialist enthusiasm of the worker-peasant masses, intellectuals, and cadres.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, production rose very rapidly in many fraternal provinces and regions. Yet Guangxi made no progress for a long time. This fully proves that Guangxi certainly did not have a so-called correct line during the Cultural Revolution. The facts have proven that during the Cultural Revolution, Guangxi was absolutely no exception; in common with the whole country, it regarded the basic theories of Marxism, the basic principles of socialism, and the correct practice of the masses as revisionist and capitalist things to be vigorously criticized and repudiated; it rebelled against the 17 years of proletarian dictatorship since the founding of the state, totally negated those 17 years of socialism, swept them all away, and created a large number of miscarriages of justice. In economics, there was blind pursuit of making the transition in a state of poverty, a general battle to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism was fought, sideline occupations were criticized, and the tail of capitalism was cut off. In organization, demarcation lines were drawn according to people and factions, and people of three categories and large numbers of meritorious figures in rebelling were promoted to the leadership groups and important positions. Since all the facts cited in support of the theory that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution have no leg to stand on, then the theory extrapolated from these hollow facts naturally has no leg to stand on either. The article says in conclusion: The party rectification must be integrated with continuing to do a good job in handling leftover problems. In our region, both these tasks require that the whole party unify thinking, and totally negate the Cultural Revolution and the notion that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution. In this way, we can enhance the level of Marxism-Leninism of the party members, strengthen party spirit, uproot factionalism, and lead the masses of the whole region to create a new situation in socialist construction.

HENAN CRIMINALS SENTENCED FOR RAILWAY PROFITEERING

HK141057 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] The intermediate court of the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, after a 4 day trial, from 9 to 12 May, on the serious case of a speculation and profiteering group illegally selling railway freight and coal, which has attracted the attention of the whole country, passed just sentence on 12 May in accordance with the law. The principal culprit (Wu Zhongchang), and the main culprits (Zhi Shiping) and (Zhi Lanpin) were sentenced to death, and the remaining 14 culprits also received their due punishment.

Starting in October 1982, this speculation and profiteering group with (Wu Zhongchang) as its ringleader, employed various tricks such as forging chops and freight quota sheets, bribery, and fraud, and carried out trafficking in large quantities of railway freight quotas and coal. On separate occasions, they dispatched a total of 904 freight cars of coal, totaling 48,474 tons, from 7 stations under the jurisdiction of the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau to 3 different provinces. In this way, they unlawfully acquired huge profits of more than 1.03 million yuan, thus seriously sabotaging the transport and supply of key material of the state.

Eleven criminals, (Chen Ziyang), (Zhao Fuan), (Li Xinluan), (Li Daolai), (Li Daokai), (Li Qinbin), (Shen Binqi), (Chen Honglin), (Zhu Kehuang), (Quo Jingui), and (Zi Hanshi), received prison terms ranging from 1 to 8 years; and 3 criminals (Li Ruilin), (Yan Guanfen), and (Chen Yucai), received prison terms ranging from 1 to 3 years because of the crime of providing shelter to the criminals.

GUIZHOU INTELLECTUALS POLICY REVIEWED AT MEETING

HK150337 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Yesterday, [12 May], the provincial CPC Committee intellectuals' liaison group held a meeting to exchange experiences in implementing the policy toward intellectuals, so as to further promote the examination and implementation of the policy toward intellectuals in our province.

The meeting pointed out that resolutely eliminating the leftist influence is the key to implementing the policy toward intellectuals. It is necessary to establish a correct guiding ideology and to rectify the past erroneous views on intellectuals. It is necessary to actively develop the work of recruiting party members among intellectuals, so as to conscientiously solve the problem that it is hard for intellectuals to be admitted into the party. It is essential to strive to improve the conditions of intellectuals in their work and life on a practical basis, and to thoroughly investigate and resolutely handle the cases in which intellectuals are maltreated and persecuted. The units at and above county level should set up, as soon as possible, work groups for examining the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, and conscientiously develop their work.

At the meeting, speakers from the provincial commercial school, the provincial chemical engineering research institute, the mass arts center, and GUIZHOU RIBAO spoke separately on their experiences in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG URGES DALAI LAMA TO RETURN

HK141339 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] At the fifth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fourth regional People's Congress, which has just concluded, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, said: Here, we tell the Dalai Lama that at a Xizang work forum held by the CPC Central committee not long ago, a series of special policies and flexible measures were worked out to build a prosperous, rich, and well-developed Xizang. Through the diligent efforts of the people of various nationalities in Xizang, we will certainly make Xizang more beautiful and there will certainly be brighter prospects for Xizang. The Dalai Lama should have a clear perception of this situation, consider his future and a home to return to, and make contributions to the reunification of the motherland, to national unity, and to the construction of Xizang.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The Dalai Lama emerged as a religious leader in Xizang history. His greatest mistake is treason. He is not only carrying out traitorous activities, but also spreading erroneous remarks in foreign countries. He has done a disservice to the motherland and the people. This is very bad and has discredited himself. Over the past few years, the Dalai Lama has been expressing the hope that he is willing to return to the motherland, but on the other hand, he is unwilling to change his stand. This is quite regrettable.

Comrade Yin Fatang solemnly reiterated: The five principles of the CPC Central Committee toward the Dalai Lama still remain unchanged. As long as he has patriotic feeling and is willing to admit his mistakes, we welcome him back at any time and we will make proper arrangements for him. He can wait for more years if he does not believe this. As for Xizang compatriots staying abroad, they can come back to visit their relatives, to tour the country, or to stay permanently. We will welcome them, cordially receive them, and make proper arrangements for them.

In addition, we will continue to implement the policy of coming and leaving freely. They can send their children back to Xizang for studies if they are willing to do so. We will provide room and board as well as clothing for them. After graduation, they can make their option whether to stay or to leave. The Xizang compatriots in foreign countries who have no intention to settle down in Xizang can make contributions to the construction of Xizang. They can also come back for a visit. Furthermore, Xizang compatriots in foreign countries can make investments in industry, commerce, agricultural farms, animal husbandry farms, forestry farms, and other trades.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: It is necessary to solve well the problems of work, study, and livelihood of their relatives in Xizang.

Comrade Yin Fatang concluded with confidence: The great reunification of the motherland and the great unity of the nation are the common wish of the people as well as a historical inevitability, and it is natural for a person residing away from home to eventually return to his native soil. We hope that the Dalai Lama and persons following him will have a clear perception of the bright prospects of Xizang and the motherland, seriously consider their future and a home to return to, and do their best to return to the warm embrace of the motherland as early as possible.

#### XIZANG'S YIN FATANG INSPECTS GAHDAN MONASTERY

HK150347 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 13 May, the responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, Yin Fatang, Redi, Yangling Duoji, and some leading comrades of the party and government of the region and Lhasa City visited the Gahdan monastery and inspected the renovation work of the monasteries and temples.

Comrade Yin Fatang told the responsible comrade of the monastery: According to the spirit of the recent forum on Xizang held by the CPC Central Committee, we will open in succession 200 monasteries and temples to the public in the next few years. We must do our work well and strive to accomplish this task within 5 years.

Comrade Yin Fatang and other comrades inspected the renovation work of the monasteries and temples with zest. They were quite satisfied with the renovation work. Comrade Yin Fatang asked the monasteries and temples to work out plans and gradually put them into practice.

Yin Fatang emphatically pointed out: While renovating the monasteries and temples, we must implement the party's policies on religious freedom. We must further emancipate our minds and appropriately carry out the party's policies on religious freedom in all respects. We must not only permit but also protect the normal religious activities.

#### Supports Monastery Renovation

HK150721 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 84

["Newsletter" by station reporters (Liu Shixin) and (Dong Minwei): "The Ancient Monastery Greets Visitors in the Midst of Spring"]

[Excerpts] Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, Redi and Yangling Duoji, secretaries of the regional CPC Committee, and the leading comrades of the departments concerned of the region and Lhasa City paid a visit to Gahdan monastery on the morning of 13 May.

Comrade Yin Fatang was warmly greeted by the abbot of the monastery. He said: On behalf of the regional COC Committee and government, I would like to express my cordial regards to you.

Yin Fatang and other leading comrades inquired about the renovation work of the temples and the life of the lamas.

The abbot said: Thanks to the support of various fields, the renovation work of Gahdan Monastery is progressing smoothly. The departments concerned with the central authorities have allocated 500,000 yuan for the renovation charges. In addition to the support and aid given by the departments concerned with the region and aid given by the departments concerned with the region and Lhasa City, Qinghai, Sichuan, and other provinces have also sent people to help with the renovation work of the monastery.

After listening to the explanations given by the abbot, Comrade Yin Fatang said: The renovation work of Gahdan Monastery has left a deep impression on us. I am very happy. You have done a lot of work to protect and renovate the temples and to carry out normal religious activities. I should express my gratitude to you.

Comrade Yin Fatang continued: Now we must further emancipate our minds, implement the party's policies on religion, and renovate the Gahdan Monastery as quickly as possible.

Yin Fatang also told the abbot: The next phase of the renovation work is still arduous. You should consult on how to do the work well and work out relevant plans. If you have any difficulties, you can ask the departments concerned of Lhasa City for help. The regional CPC Committee and People's Government will definitely support you.

#### XIZANG HOLDS FORUM ON INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK150327 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 11 May, the regional leading group for examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals held a forum at which Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of 18 units such as the regional Organizational Department, the regional Propaganda Department, the regional United Front Work Department, and departments and bureaus directly under the regional authorities were present. The forum was presided over by Comrade Li Wenshan, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and leader of the regional leading group for examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals.

At the forum, responsible comrades of some departments gave briefings on how they had implemented the policy on intellectuals in their departments and on the problems faced by them in implementing the policy. They undertook to provide a guarantee for implementing well the policy on intellectuals.

After listening to the briefing, Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Li Wenshan, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and leader of the regional leading group for examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals, spoke at the forum.

Comrade Li Wenshan said: In examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals, many units have done a lot of work and have achieved results. In the next step, we should pay attention to the following four points:

1. Examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals is an important aspect of implementing the spirit of the Xizang regional work forum as well as an important aspect of party rectification. Party committees at all levels should pay close attention to this point.

2. The key to successfully examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals lies in whether the ideological and political line is correct and in whether we are able to eradicate leftist influence. At present, some units are still affected by leftist influence in examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals. This merits serious attention.

3. It is necessary to propagate the importance of knowledge and intellectuals in the four modernizations drive and to enable cadres to understand the truth that without knowledge and the participation of intellectuals, it will be very difficult to build a united, rich, and civilized new Xizang; to bring forward economic construction; and to make the people better off. We will take two kinds of units and individuals who have done well in examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals and the other is units and individuals who are opposed to examining and implementing the policy of intellectuals.

4. In examining and implementing the policy of intellectuals, it is necessary to examine whether intellectuals are treated as equally as other people are in politics; whether they are appropriately used in work; and whether they are given proper care in life. All units are required to simultaneously examine and implement the policy on intellectuals, to work out both short-term and long-term plans in accordance with their specific conditions, and to solve the problems which can be solved immediately.

Comrade Yangling Duoji pointed out: We should do our best to solve the difficulties faced by intellectuals in various aspects. In addition, we should strengthen ideological and political work among them and bring their initiative into play. Intellectuals should be professional and skillful and should have a high ideological consciousness. This is the requirement and wish of the party and people.

Comrade Yangling Duoji particularly stressed: It is necessary to energetically train intellectual cadres so as to enable them to become a key force in building a new Xizang. This is a strategic task, and all units are required to do a good job in this respect.

Comrade Yangling Duoji said: In examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals, units can refer to the regional leading group problems which they themselves cannot solve. The regional CPC Committee and People's Government will study and solve the problems.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

SK130450 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] According to our reporters (Wu Xinmin) and (Ma Zhongxia), after a 4-day session, the meeting sponsored by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government on exchanging experiences gained in dealing blows to criminals and with the participation of advanced units and individuals emerging in this regard, ceremoniously concluded in Hohhot City this afternoon.

Attending the meeting were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government; Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Cai Ying, commander of the regional Military District; Wu En and (Chen Fumin), Standing Committee members of the regional CPC Committee; and Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional People's Government.

During the meeting, the representatives of the advanced units and individuals emerging in the fields of public security, procuratorial offices, people's courts, judicial organs, and of armed police forces throughout the region happily got together to speak glowingly of the excellent situation and to sum up and exchange their experiences, which resulted in their understanding their duties better. They unanimously expressed that, under the inspiration of this meeting's spirit, efforts should be made to unite closely with the cadres and policemen on the regional public security front and to make concerted efforts by guarding against arrogance and rashness so as to make new contributions to dealing strict blows to criminal activities and to achieve more obvious turns for the better in public security.

The closing ceremony of the meeting was presided over by He Yao and addressed by Comrade Bu He. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government, he extended warm congratulations on the meeting's success and extended cordial regards to all participating representatives and the broad masses of cadres and policemen on the regional public security front. Comrade Bu He urged the party committees and the governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the public security work and over the work of dealing blows to criminal activities and consolidating public security in a comprehensive way so as to bring into full play the functional role of public security organs, to enhance socialist democracy and legal systems, and to make still greater contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the regional social peace and safeguarding the regional program of building the four modernizations.

Amid joyful music, leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Ying, conferred banners, citations, and prizes on the 53 advanced units and 466 advanced individuals who had scored marked achievements in this regard.

The meeting also issued a letter of proposals to the regional public security front, urging cadres and policemen of various nationalities to win still greater victories in dealing blows to criminal activities by further and fully displaying their political enthusiasm and urging them to greet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with their outstanding achievements.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

SK120541 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The provincial economic work conference held a plenary session on the afternoon of 17 April. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke, urging the whole party to attend to the economic work and carry out the reform boldly. With that, the 8-day conference successfully concluded.

Attending the day's session were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and other departments, including Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Wu Dacai, Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai, Guo Yuhuai, Wang Xi, Jia Chongzhi, and Zhao Jun.

On the issue of the whole party attending to the economic work, Comrade Li Ligong pointed out: When we stress the importance in maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, the most fundamental and crucial work is to shift our work focus to the economic work, to emphasize economic construction, and to serve the general task and the general objective in doing everything. What and how should the whole party do when it pays attention to the economic work? As far as the province is concerned, we should attach importance to the following five aspects: First, we should correctly handle the relations between the economic work and the work in other fields and guarantee the former's "primary" and "central" position. Second, we should proceed from the actual conditions of Shanxi to blaze a new trial for the whole province and various prefectures, cities, countries and trades to develop the economy. This is an important task which we should first fulfill in order to make economic construction a success. In our efforts to carry out this task, we should adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, conduct thorough investigations and research, clearly understand the status quo and characteristics of economic development in each locality and department, and proceed from reality in doing everything. We should regard whether we can enable the people to become well-off as quickly as possible as the criterion for judging whether our work is right or wrong. Our endeavor to benefit the country should be coordinated with our efforts to make the people rich.

We should also unify in an organic way our efforts to ensure the construction of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, to quadruple the province's annual industrial and agricultural output value and to enable the people to become fairly well-off in their material and cultural lives. The construction of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base and the agricultural development should be taken as two "locomotives" to lead and promote the coordinated development of the province's economy so as to gradually establish a characteristically Shanxi and rationally distributed economic structure. Other economic departments should focus on the energy, and heavy and chemical industrial base and the agriculture in doing their work. They should, on the one hand, serve these two "locomotives," and on the other, rely on them to improve enterprises' ability to cope with problems through technical transformation and technical progress, and develop "first products" with Shanxi's characteristics to enter domestic and foreign markets. The province and all prefectures, cities, countries, departments and trades should define their own specific fighting goals in line with the above-mentioned principles, work out long- and short-term plans for economic construction and put them into practice. Third, we should take the whole economic situation into account and, with an eye toward modernization and socialist large-scale production, achieve an overall success in the economic work. We should rid ourselves of the past outmoded ways of thinking and working, and overcome the tendencies of emphasizing production to the neglect of circulation, emphasizing cities to the neglect of rural areas, emphasizing state enterprises to the neglect of collective enterprises, and emphasizing plans to the neglect of information. Efforts should be made to formulate overall plans, take the whole situation into consideration, master the art of leadership compatible with the large-scale commodity production, and raise our organizational and managerial standards. When working out plans or doing work, we should take into account both immediate and long-term interests, and both the interests of our own departments and units, and, more important, the whole social results. Those who are engaged in production should study circulation and those in charge of circulation should study how to serve production. Either in charge of production or circulation, all should gradually master modern scientific management, and adopt the modern means of information to ascertain the changes and trends of domestic and foreign markets so as to enhance farsightedness and prevent blindness.

Fourth, we should bring all fields of economic work to focus on improving economic results. The economic results are the criterion by which to judge whether we do our economic work successfully or poorly. Measuring our province's economic work against this criterion, we can see that the gap is rather large. Therefore, we should aim at the domestic and the world advanced standards and the advanced standards of all trades, and exert ourselves to catch up. Through the overall improvement of enterprise quality, we should strengthen the economic management of all trades and the macroeconomic management, and strive to open up a new situation in improving the province's economic results. To put an end to deficits and increase profits are the important aspects in our efforts in them this year than last year. Here, I would stress that CPC committees at all levels should show true concern for the economic results and be responsible for them when they lead the economic work. We should not regard the improvement of the economic results as a task merely for economic departments, enterprises, or plant directors and managers. The most important standard by which to decide whether or not our CPC committees have led the economic work successfully and whether or not the departments under CPC committees have successfully carried out their work concerning the economic front and enterprises is whether or not our work helps improve the economic results. Fifth, we should pay attention to major tasks, to the implementation of the line, principles, and policies and to the function of the political and ideological work as a guarantee. This is the major orientation and important content of the work to strengthen party leadership over the economic work. By paying attention to major tasks, we mean paying attention to aspects of policy decisions and orientation, and to economic policy decisions and economic reform. CPC committees should also pay attention to the implementation of various policies, especially the policy on intellectuals, to party building, to recruiting party members from among engineering, technical and managerial personnel, to party spirit, discipline and style and to solving knotty problems, seeking unity and eradicating factional remnants so that they can successfully handle the relations among the people, arouse their enthusiasm and enable them to make concerted efforts to fulfill their tasks with ease of mind. CPC committees should pay particular attention to the organization of leading bodies of economic departments and enterprises. They should surmount all obstacles, discover and use talented people, and use all who have managerial and technical knowledge and abilities. This is a key yardstick to measure whether or not a CPC committee has foresight and sagacity and whether or not it has true concern for the economic results. Some localities and enterprises place in important positions the people who rely on their seniority and personal relations to become officials, leaving others unused or making them serve as "assistants." Paying no respect for the opinions of plant directors, some refuse to use the people nominated by plant directors and promote laymen to serve as cadres, thus weakening the forces of plants and effecting production and work. No such situations are permitted in the future. Responsibility should be clearly defined for CPC committees and governments and for enterprise CPC committees and administrative and professional work leaders. The system of designating plant directors to undertake responsibility should be truly enforced at enterprises so that they can have responsibility and power and can do their work boldly.

Comrade Li Ligong continued to speak on carrying out reform boldly. He said: More and more people have come to understand that the fundamental solution for economic development lies in reform. Although we started the rural reform later than others, we have made efforts to catch up and advance with great strides. We have our own characteristics in the reform and the results are very good. We were also a little bit late in the reform of industrial and commercial enterprises. However, as long as we emancipate our minds and rouse ourselves as we did in the rural reform, we will certainly catch up with others and achieve still better results. The fundamental purpose of the economic reform is to boost the enthusiasm of enterprises and producers, develop the productive forces and raise productivity.

The general demand is to break away boldly from all outmoded restrictions, methods, and regulations incompatible with the new situation and new tasks and detrimental to the development of the productive forces, and to explore boldly and apply vigorously all new methods and regulations compatible with the new situation and new tasks and conducive to the development of the productive forces. In line with the actual conditions of our province, we should emphasize the reform in five fields at present: First, we should resolutely break the "iron rice bowl" and the "big rice pot" in a step-by-step manner so that enterprises will not eat from the same "big pot" as the state's, nor will the staff members and workers of enterprises eat from the same "big pot." Accordingly, leading organs should simplify their administration, transfer some of their power to lower levels, grant greater autonomy to enterprises in the fields of production, operation, personnel, wage, reward and punishment, technical transformation and product sales, give enterprise directors the power to direct production and operation and to appoint personnel, and exert pressure on enterprises which will turn it into impetus and instill vigor into enterprises which will turn it into strength. Therefore, with the guidance of the unified policies stipulated by the central authorities, we should actively explore and conduct necessary readjustment of specific policies and regulations, relaxing those which should be and flexibly adopting those which should be, so as to invigorate the economy and give further play to the operational enthusiasm of enterprises and the production enthusiasm of staff and workers. Second, we should actively develop collective economy and town and township enterprises, vigorously support urban and rural individual economy, eliminate the monopoly of state enterprises and uphold the simultaneous development of the state, the collective and individual economy. Third, we should thoroughly change the past closed economic system characterized by the barriers between higher and lower levels, between different departments or regions, between towns and countryside, and between workers and peasants, gradually weaken the influence of administrative departments at higher levels on enterprises' economic activities, and break the barriers between different localities, departments and ownership systems to establish multiforms of alliances which will be economic and rational. Fourth, we should reform the circulation system successfully. Efforts should be made to coordinate the relations between industry and commerce and between agriculture and commerce, properly solve the problems in profit distribution and institute multiforms of joint business and joint marketing systems. We should produce distributing areas, facilitate the reforms of the wholesale system and the entire circulation system, and gradually establish an economic and reasonable circulation network with easily accessible unblocked channels linking towns and countryside and linking our province and other provinces. Fifth, we should further open our door, break through the Niangzi Pass, extend our field of vision to other provinces and other countries, make the best of our advantages, adapt our systems, policies and work to the open policy and boldly utilize the funds, technology, equipment, talented personnel and markets of other provinces and other countries.

During the conference, Yan Wuhong, deputy governor, delivered a report entitled "Emancipate the Minds, Carry Out the Reform Boldly, and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Province's Economic Work." The report dwelt on the situation and tasks of the province's industrial, communications, financial and trading work, major tasks for the industrial and communication front and the financial and trading front in 1984 and the leadership of all governments and economic departments over the economic work.

Attending the provincial economic work conference were comrades in charge of the economic work of pertinent provincial departments and various prefectures, cities and counties, responsible comrades of large and medium key enterprises, and some experts and scholars, totaling more than 400.

They studied the guidelines of the national economic work conference, heard the reports of leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and held animated discussions on strengthening leadership over the economic work, effecting the reform boldly and fulfilling this year's tasks. They were determined to carry out the reform with high spirit and create a new situation in the province's economic work to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

SHANXI MEETING MARKS TAIYUAN LIBERATION DAY

SK132331 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 April, Taiyuan City ceremoniously held a meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of Taiyuan's liberation.

Over 4,000 people attended the meeting. They were provincial and Taiyuan City party, government and Army leaders, including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kowen, Zhang Guangyou, Ruan Bosheng, Wu Guangtang, Wang Jiangong, Wang Maolin, Tong Yun, Gu Wenbo, Dong Yi, Luo Jinghui, Yue Weifan, Li Haoshan, Cao Xiaoyu, Yu Yisheng, and Ji Guisuo, responsible comrades of provincial and Taiyuan City relevant departments and mass organizations, some combat heroes and family members of martyrs who joined the Taiyuan liberation battle, and personalities of all circles.

Wang Maolin, deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee and mayor of the city, presided over the meeting.

Zhang Guangyou, commander of the provincial Military District and a battalion commander of a certain company during Taiyuan liberation battle, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

JILIN: YANBIAN LEADER PRESENTS GIFTS FROM HU

SK150307 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] According to Yanbian people's broadcast station, on the afternoon of 13 May, the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee held a ceremony on handing over presents given by Comrade Hu Yaobang to the children of the Yanji City's "1 June" Kindergarten. On 12 May, General Secretary Hu Yaobang received more than 400 children of the kindergarten. At the reception, he urged them to study well and to make progress day by day so as to become future experts and to successfully carry on the revolutionary cause. After the reception, Comrade Hu Yaobang entrusted the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee to buy presents for these children.

At the present-giving ceremony, the responsible comrades of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee delivered speeches, saying that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's presents for the children fully demonstrates the cordial concern shown by the CPC Central Committee for the youths and children of various nationalities across the autonomous prefecture. They urged the party organizations at all levels across the autonomous prefecture to show concern for the growth of youths and children, and the workers engaging in youth and child care work across the autonomous prefecture to enthusiastically do a good job in conducting nursery work and infant education. They also urged the children and youths of various nationalities never to let Grandpa Hu down, to observe the instructions of the party, teachers, and parents, and to mature rapidly so as to make contributions to building the motherland.

LIAONING HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING MEETING 11-12 MAY

SK150204 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The provincial meeting of directors of city and prefectural family planning committees was held on 11 and 12 May. The meeting explicitly urged efforts to understand comprehensively and implement correctly the family planning principles and policies of the central authorities, to continue the one-child-one-couple policy, to step up family planning work, and to strive to bring the province's natural population growth down to 11 per thousand or below this year.

According to statistics, some 1.97 million married couples in the province had received only-child honor certificates by the end of 1983, 91 percent of the married couples who had only one child. The natural population growth had declined from around 20 per thousand in the early 1970's to lower than 10 per thousand.

The meeting held that the family planning work must never be slackened. All localities must adhere to the principle of emphasizing propaganda and education and carry out thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work with unremitting efforts. They should further ensure the implementation of various family planning measures. In order to effectively bring additional births under control, married couples with two or more children in rural areas should be urged to take reliable and effective family planning methods on a case-by-case basis. The provincial family planning regulations should be carried out continuously, and second births not covered in plans and additional births should be brought under strict control. Proper economic and administrative sanctions should be given those who have more children than stipulated in the policy.

LIAONING PROVINCE CRIMINALS SENT TO XINJIANG

SK150225 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Another group of criminals of our province had their urban residence registration cancelled and were sent to Xinjiang for labor reform on 13 May. They are recidivists, hardened criminals, abettors and die hard elements who resisted reform during their terms of imprisonment.

LIAONING RIBAO ON SOLVING REFORM DIFFICULTIES

SK142210 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Why Are Some Reformers in Such a Difficult Situation?"]

[Excerpts] There is something quite unusual in society: People who are sated with food and remain idle and who are confused and accomplish nothing can lead a good life without being criticized by others. On the other hand, when some reformers scored achievements, various blame, slander, and attacks, immediately came to them. Over the past few years, LIAONING RIBAO has reported quite a few reformers. Latest information shows that many of these reformers are in an extremely difficult situation. Some are forced to submit to humiliation because of rumors and slander; some lose their reputations because of false accusation lodged by others; some meet with difficulties in all respects and thus can accomplish nothing; some are forced to wear "small glass shoes," and are promoted in the open and downgraded in secret on high-sounding excuses; and some are ingeniously transferred to other posts so that they have no way of giving full play to their talents. All these problems should deeply concern all party comrades and the whole society.

Nowadays, the people can clearly see the bureaucrats who have caused serious losses and waste in state funds and property. Such bureaucratism gives rise to righteous indignation among the people. However, the people have paid insufficient attention to another kind of bureaucrat who causes grave losses and waste in talented four-modernization persons. The special features of such bureaucrats are their being irresponsible and indifferent to reformers, giving no support to reformers, and being insensitive about their difficulties. Reformers encounter slander and attacks. Such bureaucrats refuse to look into the right and wrong by conducting conscientious investigation and study. On the contrary, they heed and trust only one side and make unjust judgments. Whenever they meet obstructions in the course of conducting investigations, they will set the matter aside for many years, no matter if there is a problem or not. To a certain extent, such bureaucrats are worse than those who stab reformers in the back. Worse still, such bureaucrats have not been involved in the current antibureaucracy drive.

The leaders who support reformers are also reformers. On the other hand, those leaders who refuse to support reformers are bureaucrats. To change the current situation in which reformers encounter difficulties, we must resolutely resist bureaucrats who refuse to cherish, to show concern over, to be responsible and to support reformers. Wherever the reformers are attacked, slandered or excluded, leaders must be called to account or be dismissed from their posts, just like those bureaucrats who stood by and watched several hundred thousand oranges rot. If we fail to do so, there will be no hope for reform and for the four modernizations.

JILIN COMMENTARY URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY STYLE

SK140419 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Entire Party Should Make an Effort To Improve Party Style"]

[Text] Striving to effect a remarkable turn for the better in our province's party style this year under the new situation of carrying out comprehensive party rectification is an urgent and important task for all levels of party organizations and for the vast number of party members across the province.

How can we effect a remarkable turn for the better in our province's party style this year? Practices prove that the basic guarantee is the concerted efforts of the whole party in improving party style. Over the past few years, more and more CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions have constantly raised their understanding of this task and have done many solid jobs, resulting in better party style. We should also notice, however, that party organizations of some departments and units and some leading cadres have so far lacked understanding of the urgency of straightening out party style and the importance of the whole party attending to improving party style and have failed in exercising effective leadership over this work.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: Party style is a matter of vital importance for the ruling party. Party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding and list the work of straightening out party style as an important item on the daily agenda of CPC committees. In particular, principle leading comrades should personally attend to improving party style, and the responsibility system should be established to grasp the work at each level. Not only the leading comrades in charge of party affairs, but also the leading comrades in charge of economic and professional work should personally grasp party style. All fronts and departments should grasp party style. Only when the whole party attends to improving party style will it be possible to fulfill the task of rapidly effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

The short commentary states: The key to mobilizing the whole party to improve party style is that leading cadres at all levels, at higher levels in particular, should take the lead in rectifying party style and in correcting the unhealthy trends of using power to seek personal gains and engaging in bureaucracy so as to set an example for the large number of party members and cadres. Only by so doing can leading cadres mobilize the whole party to grasp party style and acquire the leading power and initiative in rectifying party style.

At present, the task of grasping party style is very arduous and many obstructions and difficulties exist. This demands CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels to overcome the weakness and listlessness resolutely, to be brave in tackling difficult cases, to persist in principles, and to keep to the truth and not spare the feelings of those who are criticized. Experience proves that so long as we are determined to check unhealthy trends thoroughly, party style will certainly be improved. We believe that along with the greater efforts of the whole party in grasping party style and with the initiative of party leaders at all levels, we will win an even greater victory in the drive of correcting unhealthy trends and will certainly effect a turn for the better in our province's party style this year.

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF HEIGHTENED U.S.-PRC TIES

BK141540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 14 (AFP) -- Taiwan's foreign minister told a legislative group here today that Taiwan-U.S. relations had been steadily developing but warned that U.S. ties with China were increasing following President Ronald Reagan's visit there. Minister Chu Fu-sung told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan (parliament) that the basic situation in Asia and the Pacific remained unchanged after President Reagan's visit to China in late April.

"Nevertheless, we are watching future developments," he added. Mr Chu was the first ranking official of the Nationalist government to comment on the President's visit. He said that relations between Taiwan and the United States had been steadily developing in the past 5 years in economy, technological cooperation, cultural exchanges, and military sales. The United States dropped its formal ties with Taipei for links with Peking 5 years ago. The developing ties had proceeded against Peking's unceasing efforts to "sabotage" U.S.-Taiwan relations to isolate Taiwan, Mr Chu said.

He also said that prior to the Peking visit, President Reagan and U.S. officials had repeatedly declared that the United States would not betray an "old friend," referring to Taiwan. "Facts have proved that such a commitment has been faithfully honored during Mr Reagan's sojourn in the Chinese mainland, and the President was particularly firm on continuous arms sales to Taiwan as well as the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA)," he said. The TRA was adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1979 to govern unofficial relations, relations between Taipei and Washington, including sales of defensive weapons to the Nationalist bastion.

Mr Chu noted that President Reagan told Peking officials that the United States would not intervene in the "Taiwan problem," but the minister warned that enhanced U.S.-Chinese relations following the visit would hamper Taiwan's efforts toward closer U.S.-Taiwan ties. "We shall study the problem and deal it carefully so as to protect our interest," Mr Chu said. China regards Taiwan as a breakaway province and wants to reunite it with the mainland.

SAUDI ARABIA TO INCREASE OIL EXPORTS TO TAIWAN

OW141447 Taipei CNA in English 1424 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 14 (CNA) -- Saudi Arabia has agreed to increase its direct oil exports to the Republic of China [ROC] by 10,000 barrels daily effective next July at the official OPEC price, Chen Yao-sheng, president of the Chinese Petroleum Corp., said Monday. In an effort to maintain a long-lasting and stable oil supply, the ROC has been trying to convince the Saudi Government to export more crude oil to the ROC. Under the new agreement, Saudi Arabia will increase its direct exports to the ROC from the current 50,000 barrels to 60,000 barrels per day. The agreement for the 20 percent additional supply of oil will be valid until December 1985.

In addition to the direct imports from Saudi Arabia, the ROC also imports some 90,000 other barrels of oil daily from that country through international petroleum companies. Thus, the daily imports of crude oil from Saudi Arabia will be over 150,000 barrels per day, almost half of the ROC's total oil imports, Chen said.

CPPCC'S DENG YINGCHAO MEETS HONG KONG REPORTERS

HK140428 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 May 84 p 2

["Special dispatch" from TA KUNG PAO correspondent: "Elder Sister Deng With Hong Kong and Macao Reporters"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, granted an interview to Hong Kong and Macao reporters this afternoon during a meeting of the Hong Kong and Macao sub-group. Speaking in a clear, forceful, and cordial voice, she deeply touched with her speech all Hong Kong and Macao reporters present at the interview.

A Cordial and Frank Speech

When Hong Kong and Macao reporters entered the meeting hall in the afternoon, Elder Sister Deng cordially and enthusiastically greeted them. Then she invited CPPCC National Committee member Xia Meng to stand by her to pose for a photograph. The following is a transcription of Elder Sister Deng's talks with Xia Meng and the reporters.

Xia: Elder Sister Deng, I am happy indeed today. I am delighted to see that you are in good health, much better than you were when I saw you last year. (Deng chipped in at that moment and said: You have put on weight too.) You also have a loud voice. This is evidence of good health. You can never speak in a loud voice if you are in bad health.

Deng: I am obliged to speak in a loud voice. I had to read out the speech yesterday (referring to the long speech which she delivered to yesterday's session of the CPPCC National Committee). What do you feel about my performance in delivering the speech yesterday? What is your comment as an actress? After all, you are an experienced actress who has played in many films.

"I Am an Actress in the Political Arena."

Xia: Well, it is your turn to play the leading role today.

Deng: Everyone is an actor in the trade which he is engaged in. He may be an actor in a film, or in the financial and economic circles, or play the role as a manager, and so on.... What am I then? I am an actress in the political arena. Some of you are actors in the economic arena, in the commercial arena.... Anyway, all of us have a common will, that is, we love our country and wish that she will become better and better and will prosper as soon as possible.

A reporter: Elder Sister Deng, can you say something to Hong Kong compatriots? (Her secretary repeated the question: Hong Kong compatriots ask you to say something.)

Setting Your Minds Absolutely at Ease and the Three No-Change Policy

Deng: There are two purposes for my attendance at today's Hong Kong and Macao sub-group meeting of the Second Session of the CPPCC National Committee. The first purpose is to learn something from our Hong Kong and Macao members, and the second is to show that our country, the CPPCC, and I myself are really concerned with the question of Hong Kong. We do understand that the broad masses of Hong Kong compatriots love our motherland and wish that she will prosper day after day. They have not only showed their patriotic passion but have also put their passion into real action by forwarding proposals and funds for the construction of the country. I hope that our Hong Kong compatriots will continue to show more concern for the country. As regards the resolution of the Hong Kong question, I would like to call upon Hong Kong compatriots to set their minds absolutely at ease. Our plan to resolve the Hong Kong issue will not bring about any harm to any circle in Hong Kong.

I. 15 May 84

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You must have heard the statement made by State Councillor Ji Pengfei a few days ago. He said that not only would a "three no-change" policy be implemented in Hong Kong, but even KMT organizations and personnel in the territory would be safeguarded. This shows the sincerity of the CPC in proposing a new round of KMT-CPC cooperation. Is it all right?

All reporters: Thank you.

HONG KONG QUESTION SAID NOT ON CPPCC AGENDA

HK120212 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 May 84 p 8

[Report on Carmen Chan: "1997 Question Not on CPPCC Agenda"]

[Excerpt] Peking, 11 May -- The Hong Kong question is not on the agenda of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which opens here tomorrow. But the vice-secretary general of the conference, Mr Lu Ping, said it was fully possible the issue will be discussed while conference deputies examine reports and papers.

At a press conference today, Mr Lu said he had not received any motions from members to discuss the 1997 issue. "It is hard to say at present whether members will put forward such motions during the conference," he said.

There are 44 Hong Kong and Macao members on the CPPCC and the Hong Kong question is bound to come up during their group discussion.

Further Report

HK120220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 May 84 p 8

[Report by Julina Chan: "Hong Kong Gets 'Wrong' Message"]

[Text] Some messages relayed by Hong Kong groups returning from Peking after meetings with China's top leaders have been misinterpreted. And Hong Kong delegates to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be seeking clarification with the Chinese leaders in the fifth plenary session of the sixth CPPCC meeting which begins in Peking today, according to a local CPPCC delegate, Mr Ho Sai-chu.

Mr Ho confirmed that the 1997 issue was not on the agenda of this CPPCC meeting which will last for 15 to 20 days. But he said it was expected that detailed discussions on Hong Kong's future would take place in panel meetings, results of which would be recorded and passed to the CPPCC meeting for reference.

There are 40 members in the panel which is responsible for Hong Kong and Macao affairs, according to Mr Ho. He was one of 11 local delegates who flew to Peking yesterday. Another 25 left for China on Thursday.

Speaking to reporters before his departure, Mr Ho said a drafting committee would probably be set up for the mini-constitution after the Sino-British agreement had been reached. Some local CPPCC delegates might be included. But he said it was unlikely that the UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] statement would be discussed at panel meetings. "I think the statement was directed to the British Government and it should be answered by them. Only when the British Government finds a need to reflect its views to the Chinese Government will the message be relayed."

Mr Ho said the UMELOCO statement was pessimistic and unrealistic.

BISHOP QUERIES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AFTER 1997

HK140402 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 May 84 pp 1, 14

[Report by Halima Guterres: "Appeal for Church Freedom"]

[Text] The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Rev John Baptist Wu, has raised the question of religious freedom in post-1997 Hong Kong with the leader of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, Cardinal George Hume. In a recent letter, Bishop Wu appealed to Cardinal Hume to use his influence on Catholic members of Parliament.

The hope is that the MPs can be persuaded to take up the cudgels and fight for "appropriate safeguards" on religious freedom to be included in the final agreement on Hong Kong. The letter underscores that Catholic Church's unease about its future role in a Hong Kong that will come under Chinese sovereignty.

It was sent in the wake of the Good Friday press conference by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, which made clear Britain's intention of withdrawing from Hong Kong after the treaty expires.

The official spokesman for the 270,000-strong Catholic Church, Fr Michael Yeung, told the SCM POST: "We are really very concerned about freedom of religion and the rights of Catholics in Hong Kong to exercise their worship and beliefs.

"We are also concerned about the right to maintain links with the Pope as well as with fellow Catholics in the rest of the world."

In the past, the church has made it clear that it will not join China's "official" Catholic church which enjoys the blessing of the Chinese Government. And whatever happens after 1997 it will remain loyal to the Vatican.

The pro-government Chinese Catholic Church -- known as the Patriotic Catholic Association -- broke with Rome in the late 1950s and it nominates its own bishops.

Fr Yeung said that although the letter dealt explicitly with the concerns and fears of local Catholics, there was no attempt to seek any special privileges for the church. And he was confident that concern for the maintenance of freedom of religion was a sentiment shared by other religious groups here. "We are anxious that Cardinal Hume should be made aware of our very real worries and to see if he can help to influence Catholic MPs," Fr Yeung said.

In the days immediately after Sir Geoffrey's announcement, Chinese officials in Peking had told a visiting group of urban councillors and district board members that religious freedom would be maintained after China regains sovereignty. Churches would be able to maintain their links with their counterparts in the rest of the world. In particular, the group was told, the Catholic Church would be allowed to retain its links with the Vatican.

Fr Yeung said this was the first time Chinese leaders had singled out the Catholic Church for mention. But "notwithstanding this and other verbal assurances there is still deep concern about whether religious freedom can indeed be maintained in the future. We want something more concrete to ensure that they are not just empty promises."

He supported the call made by UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] for the essential elements of the basic law on post-1997 Hong Kong to be enshrined in the Sino-British agreement. This was realistic and a reasonable reflection of widespread concern that despite their pledges the Chinese side may later renege on these promises, Fr Yeung said. And in the same way, the Catholic Church is hoping that the right to practise religion freely will be embodied in the agreement.

Fr Yeung said the church must also consider the future role of the more than 300 priests working here of whom 268 belong to various religious communities based overseas. These include the Jesuit brothers, the Salesian Fathers, the Maryknollers and others. They play a vital part in the running of the many schools, social welfare bodies and hospitals administered by the Catholic Church in Hong Kong.

Fr Yeung said that while he did not know of any religious community wishing to pull out of Hong Kong at this stage, the possibility could not be ruled out entirely. A situation might arise in the future which makes it impossible for clergymen to continue their work here. In this case the religious clergy might receive orders from their superiors overseas to pull out and this is in turn would have a very damaging effect on the services which they now help to run, Fr Yeung said.

Moreover, in the shorter term it is conceivable that many groups will be reluctant to push forward with major development until a clearer picture of the future emerges, he said.

#### HONG KONG FUTURE NOT DEPENDENT ON 'BRITISH LINK'

HK111025 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 May 84 p 2

[ "News Talks" column: "Hong Kong's Future Does Not Rely on British Guarantee" ]

[Text] The 9 May statement of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils [UMELOCO] on the future of Hong Kong was refuted by people from various circles soon after it was made. Yesterday, the Hong Kong Federation of Student Unions sent some representatives to the offices of the two councils and handed them students' position papers, which raised an objection to the UMELOCO statement. A few well-known personages have also offered their opinions, objecting to the viewpoints in the aforesaid statement. Although the nine unofficials were unable to hear the people's opinions before they flew to London, the statement they took with them is obviously unable to reflect the opinions of the majority of people in Hong Kong.

Some people have said that the UMELOCO statement does reflect the misgivings of some people. Since Hong Kong is now entering a new historical period, the future development and new challenge have really aroused suspicions and worries among some people. The problem is what attitude we should take toward these suspicions and worries: Whether to take positive measures to help people clear up suspicions and worries, or to seize this opportunity to stir up troubles and arouse certain feelings harmful to stability and prosperity, or to raise unrealistic demands to confuse the people's minds? Just as was pointed out by Governor Youde at the beginning of this week: "There will certainly be change in Hong Kong, and this is likely to arouse concerns and worries. However, it is not beyond comprehension. This change is also a challenge. But a negative attitude will never be able to overcome any challenge."

The reason why the UMELOCO statement has been criticized is that it takes a negative attitude toward the future and tries to seek a guarantee for the future of Hong Kong from the wrong place.

The statement exaggerates the importance of the "link" with Britain on the Hong Kong issue. Therefore, it proposes in the form of questions that the ratification of the future basic law for Hong Kong by the British Parliament should become a basis for the signing of the Sino-British agreement, and that Britain should insist on retaining some residual status in Hong Kong to provide reassurance that the agreement will be carried out. If these questions concerning China's internal affairs are not negated, it will mean opposition to China's exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the governance of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people.

The statement is criticized as being divorced from the will of the people. One of the reasons is that most people have now realized that the political link with Britain is not the basic factor for Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Several months ago, Lydia Dunn, member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, openly declared that the British link is not essential to Hong Kong. In its proposal this week, the Heung Yee Kuk [rural consultative council] of the New Territories mentioned the four factors for Hong Kong's stability and prosperity at present, namely, "China's constant supply of low-priced grain and other goods; a good legal system and an independent judicial system; a system of free trade and economy; and Hong Kong people's diligence, hard work, creativeness and adaptability." It did not mention the British "link." Only the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in their statement, expressed their "extreme disappointment" in future withdrawal of a British "link." Most Hong Kong people who have strong national dignity will not necessarily have the same feeling.

If China and Britain reach an agreement to resolve the problem between the two countries left over by history, the guarantee of maintaining an unchanged system in Hong Kong will, as in the past, first depend on China's guiding principle and policy toward Hong Kong. In his current visit to Japan, Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, talked with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe about China's guiding principle and policy on Hong Kong, saying: "According to China's experience over the past 30-odd years in building socialism, this policy accords with China's interest, with the interest of the Hong Kong special zone, and also with the interest of the Asian and Pacific region. This is not an expedient, but China's long-term policy." The guarantee for Hong Kong's future depends precisely on this.

The guarantee also depends on the ability, wisdom, and creativeness of the Hong Kong people. Provided that people of all circles make joint efforts to promote the democratic reform of the political system here, many social activists and statesmen who enjoy high prestige and have ability will certainly emerge and they will manage Hong Kong even better. Many social organizations and individuals have now started taking action, but the UMELOCO statement still hangs on foreign guarantees and chances for emigration. This certainly runs counter to positive development toward the future.

#### 3 TO 5 YEARS SAID NEEDED TO DRAW UP BASIC LAW

HK130736 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 May 84 p 4

[Report: "Lau Nai-keung Stresses That Lu Ping Declared 3 to 5 Years Will Probably Be Needed To Draw Up Basic Law"]

[Excerpts] "Meeting Point" Chairman Lau Nai-keung gave a press conference yesterday afternoon to report on the recent visit to Beijing of the basic law work group of this organization.

Lau Nai-keung said that a responsible person of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Office declared that the Hong Kong people were welcome to put forward more views on the basic law, and also stressed that the views of more sectors would be sought in the process of drawing up this law.

Lau Nai-keung said that Lu Ping, secretary general of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, told them that there were no need to rush the drawing up of the basic law. Since they wanted to listen to views and discussions from all sectors, it was estimated that drawing up the basic law would take 3 to 5 years.

During their 5 days in Beijing, "Meeting Point" met Wu Jianfan, deputy director of the Legal Research Center of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Lu Ping. The group introduced in detail their set of proposals on the basic law, that is, their view that "the PRC Constitution should be amended, and the basic law for Hong Kong should be drawn up in three stages."

Lau Nai-keung said that Lu Ping told them that China only had a general view of the basic law and had not yet considered the matter in details and specifics. Nevertheless, Lu Ping stated that China's legal guarantees for Hong Kong could, as "Meeting Point" suggested, be written into the PRC Constitution; however, they could also be written into the basic law, without amending the Constitution. As Lu Ping said, the state Constitution is a major and solemn matter involving very many issues.

With regard to drawing up the basic law, "Meeting Point" has suggested that the work be done in three stages. In the first stage, the pattern of the Hong Kong special administrative region should be initially defined in legal form in 1985 and become "the outline of the basic law." In the second stage, the "transitional basic law" should be drawn up in 1995 in light of the conditions obtaining then, to provide the constitutional basis for the transfer of sovereignty and the Hong Kong people's first autonomous government in 1997. In the third stage, within 2 years of the establishment of the first government of the special administrative region, the city parliament should formally adopt the "basic law of the Hong Kong special administrative region." Lu Ping held that there was no need for haste in drawing up the basic law; since they wanted to listen to views and discussions from all sectors, he estimated that the process would take 3 to 5 years. As for the proposal of "Meeting Point" that Hong Kong people should participate in the committee drafting the basic law, Lu Ping said he would report this to the departments concerned.

Lau Nai-keung said that Lu Ping agreed that Hong Kong should institute a democratic system during the transitional period. He also encouraged the people of Hong Kong to create conditions and bring democracy into play, because democracy requires that people have a positive sense of responsibility and an understanding of the importance of making a choice.

SUNDAY TIMES EDITORIAL, UMELOCO TOUR DISCUSSED

HK130557 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] The London SUNDAY TIMES says the people of Hong Kong have a right to know what the future holds for them after the British pull-out in 1997. In an editorial today, it says that Peking's declared intention of making the territory a special autonomous zone has failed to reassure opinion here. The paper says China's short history is too littered with broken promises.

The editorial goes on to point out three responsibilities Whitehall must not overlook. It must continue to press for a detailed, watertight, and internationally-recorded agreement with China; a new representative, popularly-based Hong Kong-run administration should be established as soon as possible; and special provisions should be made for the 2 million Hong Kong residents who hold British passports.

Meantime the hectic whistle-stop tour of London by the UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] delegation, armed with their now extremely controversial manifesto, has ground to a virtual halt, and the nine-member delegation will probably spend today reviewing the comments they have received from members of Parliament as well as watching and listening to some of their colleagues on national television and radio. Nick Beacroft reports from London: [Begin recording] It has been far from a smooth ride for the executive and legislative councillors. Members of Parliament have been accused by the Unofficials of not entirely understanding their mission. Then there was the firm criticism by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY of their manifesto. In fact, THE GUARDIAN newspaper headlined the story "China Vetoes Residual Status." Even former Governor Lord MacLehose was reported as saying that the UMELOCO visit was ill-timed and ill-conceived, a comment that brought an immediate curt response from delegation leader Sir S.Y. Chung.

The UMELOCO members are at pains now to point out in conversation with the Hong Kong press corps here that their visit is necessary, and they have to fight for the Hong Kong people. One nofficial said that already a number of people in Hong Kong have given up hope, and there were still the powerful cases of the police and civil servants to hear. These are points which will probably be made by Unofficial Councillors Allen Lee and Selina Chow, who are scheduled to appear on today's prestigious ITV "Weekend World" program. Sir Robin Day of the BBC is also due to interview a delegation member today for Radio 4's "The World This Weekend."

Next week the delegation face another 2 days of intensive lobbying of top members of Parliament, including Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. And yesterday three more unofficial councillors arrived here in London, Oswald Cheung, Bill Brown, and Michael Sandberg. [end recording]

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16 May 1984

